

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Pabna, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd June 1921 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	Dehi Shorotoll, pargana Ishaf-shahi.	10,767 9 0	.....	Residuary share—3 as. 5 gds. 2 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils share of Kura Udaypur, chak Kurabari <i>alias</i> Kurabari chak, Duttabari, Jangli Khamar, Jhonjhoni-bari, Kew, Neorgachha, Khamarpara; 1 a. 1 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils of Bitobari <i>alias</i> Bitbari, Neorgachha, Nandiganti, Shenganti; 3 as. 5 gds. 2 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils of Krishnapur chak, Nagarboyra K., Panvashi Parid, Shorotola, Shyambaria, Durgapur, Haludghorpara, Sitolpati, Putia Bhagirath, Haripara, Raghobpur <i>alias</i> Bagholpur, Rakhagachha; 1 a. 15 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 15 tils of Balidipara, Janglibari <i>alias</i> Janglipur; 4 as. 2 c. 1 kg. 3½ tils of Shyampur; 4 as. 8 gds. 1 c. 1 kg. 15 tils of Tajendrabari; 1 a. 15 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 15 tils of Maricha; 4 as. 8 gds. 1 c. 1 kg. 15 tils of Bamongaon; 2 as. 16 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 17½ tils of Uchal Satbaria <i>alias</i> Uchal Saubaria; 5 as. 5 gds. 3 c. 3 kgs. of Dwariapur, Dasha-rathdiar, Khanjondiar; 3 as. 5 gds. 2 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils of Kachhapari, Narola, Alokda; 11 as. 2 gds. 2 c. of Hemantabati, Salpa K. <i>alias</i> Hemantabati, Balukola, Pustak, Hamlakola, Morakadai; 11 as. 5 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 6½ tils of Jamirra chak, Aiajans chak Satbaria (Saham-2 as. 44 gds.), Jote Shyam, Chasbaria, Nischintapur; 11 as. 5 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 6½ tils of Nox-hatta; 3 as. 17 gds. 1 kg. 9½ tils of Pechakola; 9 as. share of Sabazpur; 9 as. 11 gds. 3 kgs. 7½ tils of Soutosha; 9 as. share of Sorotoll; 9 as. 17 gds. 3 c. 2 kgs. 11½ tils of Lahribari, Palkha; 11 as. 5 gds. 3 c. 1 kg. 6½ tils of Parkola; 9 as. 1 gd. 2 c. 2 kgs. 7½ tils of Majgram <i>alias</i> Latibpur; 8 as. 1 gd. 18½ tils of Chak Tebaria, with Chandpur; 11 as. 7 gds. 2 c. 2 kgs. 14½ tils of Arjoondia, hisya 6 as. <i>alias</i> Khampargaon; 8 as. 12 gds. 3 c. 12 tils 10 tilpon gauda of Gopinathpur; 11 as. 4 gds. 2 c. 2 kgs. 9 tils 1 tilpon of Pakurtola; 9 as. 6 gds. 3 c. 12½ tils of Tenthulla <i>alias</i> Ekrampur; 12 as. 6 gds. 2 c. 2 kgs. 13½ tils of Balshabari; 15 as. 6 gds. 1 c. 2 kgs. 10 tils of Satbaria Chala (13 as. 15½ gds.); 9 as. 6 gds. 3 c. 9½ tils of Basantapur; 9 as. 6 gds. 3 c. 9½ tils of Thakurbati; 8 as. 11 gds. 1 c. 2 kgs. 19½ tils of Chalusararara, Gohalbari <i>alias</i> Gohalbari; 5 as. 5 gds. 3 c. 3 kgs. of Dandapatti, Kehidrapatia; 7 as. 13 gds. 3 c. 3 kgs. 5½ tils of Banshbaria; 5 as. 15 gds. 3 c. 10 tils of Dondoma; 3 as. 5 gds. 2 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils of Koyra Khamarpara, Kaobrapara, Nandina, Chanda, Miriganti, Tior, Potagia, Bagrutia, Bhuto, Palkhanda, Moishapur, Mahammedpur; 10 as. 16 gds. 1 c. 2 kgs. 10 tils share of Govindabati; 5 as. 12 gds. 1 c. 1 kg. 6½ tils share of Betil, hisya 7 as.; 11 as. 7 gds. 2 c. 1 kg. 19½ tils share of Chala, Betil Kismat <i>alias</i> Betil 6 as.; 3 as. 5 gds. 2 c. 3 kgs. 17½ tils of Udaykrishnapur, Elonganti, Ichhamati, Kanona, Pur Pistok, Kumarpara <i>alias</i> Sontola, Gndhibari, Jagtola, Jolabati <i>alias</i> Jokabati, Baniaganti, Bonum, Naikhan, Mohajterpara, Bilhi, Hor, Sorotoll, Kura, Udaypur, Bilghatibela, Bipro, Tenthulla <i>alias</i> Kalluja, Bhadrachhat <i>alias</i> Kalluja, Barabar <i>alias</i> Fariderpara, Barabar, Bonbaria <i>alias</i> Kadai, Bonbaria, Bara Baniaganti, Bengnai, Bhutgachha, Barabar and Ghasganti.	Kahitiah Bhosan and Radhika Bhusan Roy and others.	3,299 12 0	.....	398 8 3 Police— 4 7 0
				All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.				

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Dehi Shorotoli, pargana Idhar-shahi.	Rs. A. P. 10,767 9 0	.....	Separate account No. 40—2 as. 12 gds. 2 c. share of Uda, Krishnapur, Elong-jani, Ichhamati, Kansona, Kura Pastak, Kumarpura <i>alias</i> Sontola, Gudhibari, Jogtola, Jolahati <i>alias</i> Jake hali, Bandaganti, Bonum Nalkhan, Mahajeterpara, Hizil fore Shorotoli, Kurand-ypur, Biljhatabalai, Bipro Tentulia <i>alias</i> Kaluja, Bhadrachhat <i>alias</i> Kaluja, Barabar <i>alias</i> Faridpara, Barabar, Banbaria <i>alias</i> Kadai Bonbaria, Beaura, Bandaganti, Hengnai, Bhutgachha, Barabar Kura, Udaipur chak, Kurabari <i>alias</i> Kurabaju chak, Ghaganti, Betoobari <i>alias</i> Kithbaria, Dattabari, Janglibari K. <i>alias</i> Janglipur, Jangli Khamar K., Jhonjhonibari, Neorgachha, Kew Neorgachha, Khampara, Krishnapur chak, Maricha, Nagore Boyra, Nandiganti, Pangash, Farid, Shorotola, Syambaria, Durgapur, Haludghorpara, Sitalpat, Patia, Bhagirathi, Harupara, Raghobpur <i>alias</i> Bhagalpur, Rakhalgachha, Phinganti, Balidpara, Janglibari K. <i>alias</i> Janglipur, Uchal Satbaria <i>alias</i> Uchal Sanbaria, Kacharibari, Narula-Alokdia, Koyra Khampara, Kacharupara, Nandina Chanda, Miriganti, Dhor Potagia, Baghotia, Bhutta Pakhanda, Mohonpur and Mahammadpur; 1 a. 2 gds. 2 c. 1 kg 3 tils of Syampur; 12 gds. 1 c. 17½ tils of Dariapur, Dasharath dinar, Khajondiar; 3 gds. 3 c. of Panchakola; 18 gds. 1 c. 3 kgs of Sonchosa and 1 a. 16 gds. 1 kg. 10 tils of Govindabati; 3 gds. 2 kgs. 1½ tils of Boudbaria; 2 gds. 1 c. 3 kgs. 7½ tils of Dondona; 1 a. 16 gds. share of Betil, hisya 7 as. and Arjoondia, hisya 7 as.; 8 gds. 3 c. share of Chala Betil K. <i>alias</i> Betil, hisya 6 as.	Girish Chandra Bagchi, Rai Sahib, and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,256 7 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 1,152 6 0 Police— 13 1 0.
115	T. Bharara, pargana Bajurash Razipur.	916 15 0	.....	16 as. share of Jamua M. Bharara, Mohadebpur M. Jote Kolsha.	Jahedali Khan and others.	662 7 0	.....	19 15 0
2229	Resumed Dearah taluq Midnapur, Zamindari Company, Ltd., pargana Laskarpur.	775 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Midnapore Zamindari Co., Ltd.	.....	775 0 0	.....

Pabna Collectorate, the 21st May 1921.

S. C. SEN, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estates in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169 S. A. No. 4.	Estate Gachhatta, pargana Bajitpur.	Rs. A. P. 7,125 8 0	No	1 a. 6 g. 2 c. 2 k. separate account No. 4. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Anath Chaudhury, Bandhu	Rs. A. P. 596 4 10	.....	Rs. A. P. 285 11 3

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 20th May 1921.

N. N. RAY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Birbhum, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 24th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tfuzil No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10	Dheka, pargana Swarupsing.	16,707 4 0	Entire estate, 16 annas share.	.....	Bonwarl Mukunda Deb.	.....	6,851 0 0	.....
12	Salpa, pargana Serpur.	4,675 10 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	1,621 15 10	.....
23	Obhota, pargana Fatehpur.	11,929 10 11	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	4,018 5 8	.....
23	Damdama, pargana Alinagar.	1,970 15 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ashit Ghosh and others.	.....	49 8 0	.....
31	Purandarapur, pargana Purandarapur.	6,299 9 0	.....	2 ac. 10 gds. share of the residuary share except separate account Nos. 1 to 6. All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Ram Ranjan Hati and others.	984 5 0	.....	126 11 1.
31	Ditto ...	6,299 9 0	.....	5 as. share of separate account No. 2. All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jagadamba Debi, Trustee, and others.	1,968 9 10	.....	50 14 6
72	Kirtihat, pargana Khargram.	1,016 5 6	.....	Separate account No. 8. 6 as. 4 gds. 3 c. 1½ dt. share of Akuni alias Akundi, Gawalpara, Jugsara and Sultanpur; 4 as. 16 gds. 1½ dt. share of Kabikusalbati, Kurumba, Kesera, Gopalpur, Jokota, Dongra, Bara Garansipur, Raotara and Sibeswar; 5 as. 11 gds. 1 c. 2 kt. 1½ dt. share of Karmamath, Mahugram, Raghabpur, Labpur, Sarparaipur, Sobhanpur and Sekampur; 8 as. 18 gds. 1 kt. 1½ dt. share of Kalsi, Kakhra, Kenbat, Kirtihat, Kose, Gidhila, Parbatipur, Fateiangpur, Barua alias Hatchala, Banpara and Mirzapur; 6 as. 11 gds. 1½ dt. share of Kalikapur, Kesalbat, Gaidharpur, Nawapara; and 2 as. 2 gds. 2 c. 2 kt. 1½ dt. share of Khalil Rahaman, Chandrahat and Ramnagar. All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Kartik Chandra Roy Choudhury and others.	664 6 9	.....	95 4 10
74	Ditto ...	2,223 13 0	Entire estate, 16 annas share.	.....	Ram Ranjan Hati and others.	.....	87 4 10	.....
81	Paharpur, pargana Alinagar.	2,842 5 0	.....	9 annas 18 gds. 2 c. share of the residuary share excepting separate account Nos. 1 to 2. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Mosendra Nath Ghosh Moulic and others.	1,763 1 10	.....	337 13 6
580	Sahapur, pargana Swarupsing.	1,967 11 0	Entire estate, 16 annas share.	.....	Benoy Bhushan Bhattacharjee and others.	.....	831 9 0	.....
1246	Hoda Kutabpur, Fatehpur, pargana Kutabpur, Fatehpur.	2,084 13 7	.....	14 annas 2 gds. 2 c. share of separate account No. 1. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Ashit Ghosh and others.	1,828 0 1	.....	618 0 9

ILLEGIBLE, for Collector.

Birbhum, the 20th May 1921.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	Estate Kachua, pargana Batason.	Rs. A. P. 778 1 4	Yes	.....	Rai Lachmpat Singh Bahadur, mortgagee for Kumer Benwari Mukunda Deb.	...	Rs. A. P. 304 0 0	... * *

N. N. RAY, Collector.

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 20th May 1921.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169	Estate Gachhatta, pargana Bajitpur.	Rs. A. P. 7,156 8 0	No	A. G. C. K. 1 6 2 2 Residuary share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Anath Bandhu Chandhury.	Rs. A. P. 596 4 6	.....	Rs. A. P. 285 0 10

N. N. RAY, Collector.

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 20th May 1921.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4082	Kalupukhuri, pargana Jehanabad.	Rs. A. P. 13,318 0 0	Nil	2a. 13g. 1c. 1kt. share of mauzas Kalupukhuri, Debkhanda and Mahmudpur.	Giribala Dasl	Rs. A. P. 344 0 0	Nil	Rs. A. P. 36 0 0

M. N. MUKERJEA, for Collector.

Hooghly Collectorate, the 20th May 1921.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Tippera, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
430	Gauripur, Manipur Char, Nos. 24 and 71, pargana Maizaddi.	1,233 1 1	...	Hissa 8 annas ...	Kishori Mohan Pal Chowdhury.	616 8 7	...	191 0 2
2709	Gauripur Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,868 11 0	50 15 9	.....	Kartik Chandra Baha	...	50 15 9	...
2714	Maheshpur mauza, pargana Bardakhat.	1,265 6 0	4 12 9	.....	Haridas Rakshit	...	4 12 9	...
2731	Singula Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,876 4 0	89 11 9	.....	Mohanmala Pal	...	89 11 9	...
2732	Tin Chita Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,342 14 0	57 10 1	.....	Jagobandhu Sur	...	57 10 1	...

Cumilla, the 13th May 1921.

D. H. WARES, Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th June 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
61	Bali, pargana Plessey.	...	No	1a. 13g. 1c. 1k. ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Bibhuti Bhusan Pal Chowdhury and others.	586 9 1	...	16 9 0	Arrear for the year— 1917-18 ... 3 10 3 1918-19 ... 4 4 11 1919-20 ... 4 4 11 1920-21 ... 4 4 11 16 9 0
81	Ditto	...	No	6 annas ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jatindra Nath Pal Chowdhury and others.	2,111 10 4	...	2 13 7	Arrear for the year as detailed below— 1909-10 ... 0 7 0 1910-11 ... 0 2 1 1911-12 ... 0 3 8 1912-13 ... 0 3 8 1913-14 ... 0 3 8 1914-15 ... 0 3 8 1915-16 ... 0 3 8 1916-17 ... 0 2 8 1917-18 ... 0 2 8 1918-19 ... 0 2 7 1919-20 ... 0 3 7 1920-21 ... 0 3 8 2 13 7
3186	Begamabad, pargana Begamabad.	...	No	2 annas 8 pies ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Debendra Narayan Singha.	2,372 15 0	...	482 10 0	482 10 0 Attached under order of the Sub-Judge of Nadia in his money execution case No. 57 of 1917.

Krishnagar, the 13th May 1921.

JATEENDRA M. SINHA, for Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
314	Pargana Bati-taki, m. Phulbary.	1,602 3 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only, 9 as. 11 gds. 1 kr. 1 dt. share of each of the following mauzas will be sold :— Mauzas— Sitibattaki, Abhoya Mukundapur, Astidangor, Baja, Bhatbarh, Bhuyan, Bhojpur, Chhatrisbetya, Dahuka, Dangorpara, Dasagram, Durga chak, Darma chak, Elagerhe, Braidangor, Fulbheri, Gargorhya chak, Gurchi, Gobinda chak, Gobindapur, Gopalbar, Jamarla, Jote, Kalakichhota, Karanji, Kalika chak, Koorpur, Kotai, Khagra-bheri, Khandarbheri, Khurmi, Lakshanda, Madhubar, Mohammad chak, Mohanandi chak, Mosagan, Mukundapurhat, Palasidakhlu, Radha Mohan chak, Ram chak, Ramdangar, Saibani, Simulya, Siru chak, Sorika, Sonadhar chak, Srichandanpur, Tapsia, Tala, Taladiha, Tilochanpur. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Srimatya Anandameyee Dasi and others.	934 3 2	.....	54 7 9
1032	Pargana Kavi-jora, kismat mahal Akhbar.	1,398 9 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 3, 4 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauza— Gopiballavpore As. Gopiballavpore Nadopal 16 Jogibar 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Krishna Lal Goswami and others.	868 5 0	.....	14 6 6 (March 1920 to March 1921).
1486	Pargana Khander, mahal Bar-banai.	10,085 0 0	...	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 20, 22 to 43 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauzas— Asapura A. G. C. K. D. Bhojeraj chak 0 8 3 1 2 Chandkuri 0 8 3 1 2 Chap Sahara 0 8 3 1 2 Dachra 0 8 3 1 2 Darara chak kist 0 8 3 1 2 Datarda chak 0 8 3 1 2 Fajil chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gangadas chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gopal chak 0 8 3 1 2 Jotehar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kosla chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kaidana 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika 0 8 3 1 2 Kharikabar 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kharan chak 0 8 3 1 2 Lal chak 0 8 3 1 2 Majafar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Muhammad Ali chak 0 8 3 1 2 Malikara 0 8 3 1 2 Nar 0 8 3 1 2 Saluka kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Sansahara 0 8 3 1 2 Sanohar kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Tulsi chak 0 8 3 1 2 Ayama chak 0 12 0 2 2 Bankabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Gumariabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Ganunda chak 0 12 0 2 2 Khandarbheri 0 12 0 2 2 Patna chak 0 12 0 2 2 Teladiha 0 12 0 2 2 Atmarambar 0 17 3 0 1 Barachhera 0 17 3 0 1 Bagageria 0 17 3 0 1 Baghadangar 0 17 3 0 1 Bishnupandit 0 17 3 0 1 Bharat chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chatterbhuj chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chandagobra kist 0 17 3 0 1 Dahamandan chak 0 17 3 0 1 Harinath chak 0 17 3 0 1 Jal chak 0 17 3 0 1 Malpari 0 17 3 0 1	Mr. R. K. Nag and others.	1,746 10 2	.....	540 0 3 (September 1919 to March 1921).

Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Pargana Khander, mahal Barbausi— <i>concl'd.</i>	Rs. A. P. 19,085 0	.....	Malpari chak ... A. G. C. K. D. Noyan chak ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nedhua ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhua chak ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhua kist ... 0 17 3 0 1 Paramananda chak kist ... 0 17 3 0 1 Sanchehara ... 0 17 3 0 1 Bawat chak ... 4 5 1 1 0 Bas Pukuria ... 4 5 1 1 0 Benode chak ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral chak ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral kist ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral uttar ... 2 10 2 0 2 Masa chak ... 2 10 1 1 1 Bhim chak ... 5 0 0 0 0 Prosad bar kismat ... 5 0 0 0 0 Ratan chak kismat ... 5 0 0 0 0 Sarfaraj chak ... 5 0 0 0 0 Teghorijune Balida ... 5 0 0 0 0 Kalankal Bara ... 3 0 0 0 0 Daria ... 0 11 1 0 0 Atmarambar kist ... 1 15 2 0 2 Astidagar ... 1 15 2 0 2 Astidagar kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Bakrabad patna ... 1 15 2 0 2 Chenga ... 1 15 2 0 2 Duarl patua ... 1 15 2 0 2 Durla chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Eral dakhin ... 1 15 2 0 2 Gangadasbar kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Ganak chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hari bar ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hari ram ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hariram chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hosenrur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jado chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jamini chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jagalbar kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Juned chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Laudagri ... 1 15 2 0 2 Madhab bar chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mahabat chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mangalpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Masagan ... 1 15 2 0 2 Medina Hari chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Madhabpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mammudpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Kammudabai ... 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mirja chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Patbra chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Patrauli ... 1 15 2 0 2 Pratappur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Shah Newajpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Serangi chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Satsai ... 1 15 2 0 2 Sikhar chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Subhadra chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Sujanagar ... 1 15 2 0 2 Saula Dakhin ... 1 15 2 0 2 Ballaybar ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdigeriasana ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdipalasya ... 3 11 0 1 1 Barbausi ... 3 11 0 1 1 Barua chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bilkula ... 3 11 0 1 1 Brindaban chak kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Hatpatna ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kahageeha chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kauchanpur ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kolanda ... 3 11 0 1 1 Krishnageria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Lanahat ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mobarak chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mahammad Kasimchak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Manahar chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mangloi ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nurmahammad chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nua Kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Paschimgeria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pindragere ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur bar ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapura chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Purbageria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Rampal chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Ditto ... 3 11 0 1 1 Sayad Bibi chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Safachur chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Safi chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Shyam Bausa chak ... 3 11 0 1 1				
				All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.				

Midnapore, the 19th May 1921.

ASHU TOSH BANERJEE, for Collector.

Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the right side of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway, in the district of Pabna, will be put up to sale on the 25th July 1921.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions.—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it, and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9	10
Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.	
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.			
1	Pabna	Pargana Ishah-shahi, mauza Karnasuty.	167	Right side	...	132	...	...	Karnasuty brickfield.	North—By lands of Jamir Pramanik, Usuf Pramanik, Ansof Pramanik, Gumarali Talukdar, Nasserali Talukdar, Masik Sarkar, Panchu Mandal, Syedali Sarkar, Amardi Pramanik, Namdar Khan, Sefat Pramanik, Sewat Pramanik, Jamun Pramanik, Madhu Mondal, Pabon Hazi, D. Ji Pramanik, Jaman Hazi, Nasirali Talukdar, Masim Pramanik, Araf Sarkar, and Mamodali Akanda.	
2	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	099	...	...	Ditto.		
3	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	487	...	...	Ditto.		
4	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	050	...	...	Ditto.		
5	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	064	...	...	Ditto.		
6	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	223	...	...	Ditto.	East—By lands of Sadhu Pramanik, Nasiruddin Pramanik, Kasiruddin Pramanik, and lands of the mail line of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway.	
7	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.		
8	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	223	...	...	Ditto.		
9	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	364	...	...	Ditto.		
10	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	030	...	...	Ditto.	South—By lands of Ibrahim Sarkar, Sabatulla Sarkar, Sabaruddin Pramanik, Tomid Pramanik, Misjan Pramanik, Alaboksh Mondal, Munshi Pramanik, Rafat Pramanik, Anyatulla Pramanik, Maksid, A-iruddin Mondal, Nasirali Talukdar, Amir Uddin Mondal, Karim Pramanik, Gumarali Talukdar, Machu Pramanik, Auli Pramanik, Bayot Pramanik, Taluk Pandi, and Mosim Pramanik.	
11	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	120	...	...	Ditto.		
12	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	110	...	...	Ditto.		
13	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	124	...	...	Ditto.		
14	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	090	...	...	Ditto.		
15	Do.	Pargana Ishah-shahi, mauza Kailgati.	167	Ditto	...	074	...	...	Ditto.	West—By lands of Jamir Pramanik, Panchu Mondal, Karim Pramanik, Doud Mondal, Hatim Mondal, Babu Mondal, Kasim Pramanik and Ibrahim Sarkar.	
16	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.		
17	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	118	...	...	Ditto.		
18	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	066	...	...	Ditto.		
19	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	369	...	...	Ditto.		
20	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	272	...	...	Ditto.		
21	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	030	...	...	Ditto.		
22	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	083	...	...	Ditto.		
23	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	162	...	...	Ditto.		
24	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	091	...	...	Ditto.		
25	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	033	...	...	Ditto.		
26	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	008	...	...	Ditto.		
27	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	001	...	...	Ditto.		
28	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	281	...	...	Ditto.		
29	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	012	...	...	Ditto.		
30	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	140	...	...	Ditto.		
31	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	136	...	...	Ditto.		
32	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	132	...	...	Ditto.		
33	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	090	...	...	Ditto.		
34	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	381	...	...	Ditto.		
35	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	273	...	...	Ditto.		
36	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	256	...	...	Ditto.		
37	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	030	...	...	Ditto.		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.		8.	9.
Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.		
38	Pabna	Pargana Isaf-shahi, mauza Kaligati.	167	Right side	...	039	...	...	Karnanaty brickfield.	
39	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
40	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	281	...	...	Ditto.	
41	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	235	...	...	Ditto.	
42	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	256	...	...	Ditto.	
43	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	252	...	...	Ditto.	
44	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	306	...	...	Ditto.	
45	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.	
46	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	289	...	...	Ditto.	
47	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	289	...	...	Ditto.	
48	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	288	...	...	Ditto.	
49	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	447	...	...	Ditto.	
50	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.	
51	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	658	...	...	Ditto.	
52	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	033	...	...	Ditto.	
53	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	066	...	...	Ditto.	
54	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	167	...	...	Ditto.	
55	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	087	...	...	Ditto.	
56	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
57	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	249	...	...	Ditto.	
58	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	140	...	...	Ditto.	
59	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	401	...	...	Ditto.	
60	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	190	...	...	Ditto.	
61	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	198	...	...	Ditto.	
62	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	403	...	...	Ditto.	
63	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	331	...	...	Ditto.	
64	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	323	...	...	Ditto.	
65	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	001	...	...	Ditto.	
66	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	060	...	...	Ditto.	
67	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	070	...	...	Ditto.	
68	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	029	...	...	Ditto.	
69	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	554	...	...	Ditto.	
70	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	095	...	...	Ditto.	
71	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	157	...	...	Ditto.	
72	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
73	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
74	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	060	...	...	Ditto.	
75	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	004	...	...	Ditto.	
76	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	153	...	...	Ditto.	
77	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	006	...	...	Ditto.	
78	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.	
79	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	300	...	...	Ditto.	
80	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	230	...	...	Ditto.	
81	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
82	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	165	...	...	Ditto.	
83	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	727	...	...	Ditto.	
84	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	186	...	...	Ditto.	
85	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
86	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.	
87	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	112	...	...	Ditto.	
88	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
89	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	24	...	...	Ditto.	

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN HIGHS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimal.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimal.		
90	Pabna ...	Pargana Isaf-shahi, mauza Kallgati.	167	Right side	...	'521	...	...	Karnasuty brickfield.	
91	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'095	...	...	Ditto.	
92	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'190	...	...	Ditto.	
93	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'178	...	...	Ditto.	
94	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'070	...	...	Ditto.	
95	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'080	...	...	Ditto.	
96	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'455	...	...	Ditto.	
97	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'008	...	...	Ditto.	
98	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'132	...	...	Ditto.	
99	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'250	...	...	Ditto.	
100	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	'074	...	...	Ditto.	
					Total ...	18'460				

Pabna, the 30th May 1921.

U. P. GUHA, for Collector.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd June 1921.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Subscribed Capital	...	...	10,08,16,000 0 0	Government Securities	...	8,66,27,000 0 0	
Capital paid up	...	...	5,33,79,000 0 0	Other authorized securities under the Act	...	1,38,42,000 0 0	
Reserve	...	...	3,76,14,000 0 0	Loans	...	14,77,83,000 0 0	
Public Deposits	...	...	10,43,80,000 0 0	Cash Credits	...	20,90,19,000 0 0	
Other Deposits	...	...	68,24,20,000 0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	...	14,23,49,000 0 0	
Loans against securities per contra	...	...	55,87,000 0 0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	...	45,000 0 0	
Contingent liabilities	...	...	...	Bullion	...	5,000 0 0	
Sundries	...	...	1,27,94,000 0 0	Dead Stock	...	2,09,48,000 0 0	
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...	...	
				Sundries	...	49,78,000 0 0	
				Balances with other Banks	...	12,37,000 0 0	
						62,68,33,000 0 0	
				Cash	...	26,86,91,000 0 0	
						89,55,24,000 0 0	

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London ... £ 17,100

Advances in London ... £ 382,400

Cash and balances at other Banks in London ... £ 86,274

Percentage ... 33-37

Bank Rate ... 5¹/₂

N. H. Y. WARREN,

N. M. MURRAY (offg.),

Managing Governors.

(1037-1)

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

• Notice of Sale under sections 118 and 119 of the Calcutta Port Act, III of 1890 (B.C.).

NOTICE is hereby given that the liability of the Commissioners for the undermentioned goods consigned to order as the undermentioned vessels has, in terms of section 113 of the abovementioned Act, ceased on the expiration of three clear days from the date of landing. These goods accordingly remain on the Port Commissioners' premises at the sole risk and expense of the owners and, if not cleared on or before the 25th June 1921 on payment of all charges due, will be sold by public auction:—

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
SHED No. 7.			
SS. "Gamaria."			
1st Oct. 1920 ...	A M Co in a diamond ...	1	Case merchandise (defective).
1st " " ...	17 in a diamond, B B on top, E C below.	1	Cask merchandise (defective).
2nd " " ...	B L & Co in a triangle, 34 ...	1	Case oilman's stores (defective).
2nd " " ...	D-47 in a diamond, E B on top, D M below.	1	Case merchandise (defective and nearly empty).
2nd " " ...	93 in a diamond, E S on top, C Co below, 1.	1	Case cycles (defective).
2nd " " ...	2 in a diamond, J or E & on top, C L below, 239.	1	Bale merchandise (defective).
2nd " " ...	Kotwal Calcutta ...	1	Case soda water machine (defective).
2nd " " ...	M L & S, 14-16 Cawnpore ...	3	Cases motor cars (defective) lying in shed).
2nd " " ...	P & O Parcel, 17 ...	1	Package parcels (defective).
5th " " ...	30 in a diamond, U K N below, 398 ...	1	Case merchandise (defective).
5th " " ...	W & Co in a diamond, 294 ...	1	Case (broken and empty).
4th " " ...	W. M. ...	1	Case brandy (repaired).
6th " " ...	↑ Bengal Secretariat Press, 791 ...	1	Case merchandise (defective).
6th " " ...	N. K. B., 163 ...	1	Case oilman's stores (defective).
7th " " ...	↑ H. M. Assay Office ...	1	Case merchandise (defective). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	Nil ...	2	Casks merchandise (leaky). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	Nil ...	2	Drums merchandise (leaky). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	Nil ...	5	Kege merchandise (defective). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	888 in a diamond, Calcutta below ...	1	Cask merchandise (defective). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	Nil ...	2	Drums merchandise (leaky). (H. G.).
7th " " ...	A B R in a triangle, S & Co., Ltd. on top.	4	Bundles pipe (defective). (M. S.).
7th " " ...	Ditto ...	1	Bundle flat iron (rusty). (M. S.).
7th " " ...	Ditto ...	2	Bundles flat iron (rusty). (M. S.).

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
SHED No. 7—concl'd.			
SS. "Gamarla"—concl'd.			
1st-Oct. 1920 ...	P. S. A. C. Dibrugarh ...	3	Cases merchandise (defective).
1st " " ...	Skippers H2, 770 ...	1	Case drill machine (defective).
1st " " ...	Nil ...	8	Drums merchandise (defective and empty). (H.G.)
SS. "Makalla."			
26th Nov. 1920 ...	Grace in a diamond, M P on top ...	1	Case merchandise (broken).
13th Dec. " ...	G. B 123 ...	1	Case price list (defective).
8th " " ...	G B I L in a triangle, C C on top, 2395 below.	1	Case chocolate (broken).
29th Nov. " ...	J G in a diamond ...	1	Case coffee (broken).
26th " " ...	339 R B on top, D S below, 27 1071	1	Case merchandise (defective).
25th " " ...	Nil ...	11	Drums merchandise (defective and leaky). (K. G.)
25th " " ...	Belsuri in a block, or nil Tezpur	1	Drum oil (leaky). (H. G.)
14th Dec. " ...	Nil ...	5	Casks pitch (broken and loose).
13th " " ...	Limbuguri ...	1	Bundle round iron (rusty). (M. S.)
14th " " ...	Nil ...	1	Iron material (defective). (A. Ghat.)
14th " " ...	1 end red, or nil ...	2	Bundles flat iron (rusty). (A. Ghat.)
13th " " ...	Allahabad Arsenal ...	2	Kegs or casks red lead (broken).
25th Nov. " ...	Chardwar Tezpur ...	2	Kegs merchandise (defective).
SHED No. 8.			
SS. "City of Oran."			
17th Feb. 1921 ...	J. C. Dhar & Co., 16, Clive Street ...	1	Case glassware (broken).
17th " " ...	R. B. & M. Mullah, 175, Chadney Bazar	4	Cases rubber foot-wear (defective).
17th " " ...	R J F ...	1	Case enamelled ware (defective).
17th " " ...	V & H Sword, Grindlay & Co	1	Case household goods (repaired).
2nd March " ...	Nil ...	1	Case oil (leaky). (H. G.)
28th Feb. " ...	Nil ...	3	Bundles round iron (not original). (M. S.)
18th " " ...	A H ...	4	Bundles flat iron (rusty). (M. S.)
19th " " ...	1 yellow 1 blue ...	2	Bars flat (rusty). (M. S.)

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
SHED No. 8—concl'd.			
SS. "Merkara."			
31st March 1921	C & C G K Ld' 6	1	Case water meter (defective).
23rd " " "	D & Co in a diamond, 1	1	Case merchandise (defective).
23rd " " "	10350 in a diamond, L B on top, M below, 1-2.	2	Cases sealing wax and stationery.
23rd " " "	66 in a triangle, J G on top	1	Case press buttons (defective).
23rd " " "	K B S & S	3	Cases wine (broken).
SHED No. 7.			
SS. "Culina."			
1st Sept. 1920 ...	Ord. Dep. L or nil, 301	1	Case merchandise (defective). (H. G.)
1st " " "	11 U C A in a diamond, or nil	10	Drums empty. (H. G.).
1st " " "	K M 9 in a diamond	4	Drums (leaky and empty). (H. G.)
1st " " "	Nil	38	Drums merchandise (leaky and empty). (H. G.)
1st " " "	Nil	2	Casks merchandise (broken and leaky). (H. G.)
1st " " "	F in a triangle, or nil	1	Case merchandise (broken). (H. G.)
SHED No. 8.			
SS. "Creole State."			
22nd March 1921	Pears	1	Case oilman's stores (defective).
<i>Unidentified goods.</i>			
	Nil	3	Pieces cloth (defective).
	Nil	...	A quantity of loose candles defective).
SHED No. 2.			
SS. "City of Manchester."			
19th Feb. 1921 ...	B Z in a triangle, N J below	1	Case merchandise (defective).
SS. "Wolverine State."			
11th April 1921	M & Co in a diamond	1	Case cigars (defective).
11th " " "	No mark	1	Case merchandise (broken and empty).
11th " " "	Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Jaipore.	5	Cases merchandise (defective).

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
SHED No. 2—concd.			
SS. "Malhar."			
9th April 1921...	20 in a diamond, B D on top, & C A below, 2.	1	Case merchandise (broken).
4th " " ...	C A M in a diamond ...	327	Cases mica (defective).
4th " " ...	978 in a double triangle, or 923	1	Case merchandise (defective).
8th " " ...	P in a triangle, 13-14	2	Cases merchandise (defective).
9th " " ...	S L Co in a diamond, A H on top	1	Case merchandise (defective).
<i>Unidentified goods.</i>			
...	No mark ...	...	A quantity of loose nails.
...	Ditto ...	...	A quantity of sundries.
SHED No. 4.			
SS. "Matheran."			
19th Jan. 1921 ...	4057 in a diamond, M B on top	1	Case merchandise (broken).
20th " " ...	K in a diamond, J T on top, & Co below, 3307 or x	1	Keg merchandise (defective).
17th " " ...	L M O N in a diamond, 2-3 x	3	Cases merchandise (defective).
13th " " ...	P S A C G E L ...	1	Package merchandise (defective).
13th " " ...	T C R in a diamond, A B on top, & Co below.	1	Case alcohol. (H. G.)
SHED No. 5.			
SS. "Makalia."			
16th April 1921	B K B & Co, 3-8	6	Cases merchandise (defective).
15th " " ...	S 1 in a diamond, G Co on top, 98-99-71-19	4	Cases dry gin (broken).
15th " " ...	" = 97	1	Bundle case (defective).
16th " " ...	30 in a diamond, N K D Co below, 5-9	5	Cases merchandise (defective).
22nd " " ...	Ends white	9	Pieces channel.
<i>Unidentified goods.</i>			
...	No mark ...	...	A quantity of loose tin plates.
...	Ditto ...	...	A quantity of hardware.

H. H. HUDSON, Traffic Manager (offg.).

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 15th June 1921.

(1048—1)

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London,

Under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 31st May 1921.

Particulars.	2 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.	
		of 1842-48.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.
Balance of 15th May 1921	20,35,700	80,98,800	3,02,12,000	1,22,12,300	39,42,500	18,05,950	22,600	40,13,300
ADD—								
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 31st May 1921	.....	2,500	1,000	.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,35,700	81,01,100	3,02,13,000	1,22,12,300	39,42,500	18,11,150	22,600	40,13,300
DEDUCT—								
Amount written-off in the London Registers	.....	1,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 31st May 1921	20,35,700	81,00,100	3,02,13,000	1,22,09,300	39,42,500	18,11,150	22,600	40,13,300

Particulars.	INDIAN WAR LOAN—			SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN—				5 per cent. Loan, 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930.	Total.
	5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1930.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1932.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928.			
Balance of 15th May 1921	1,42,350	600	9,60,500	14,725	5,000	41,500	69,450	2,13,200	18,35,200	6,36,25,475
ADD—										
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 31st May 1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700
Total	1,42,350	600	9,60,500	14,725	5,000	41,500	69,450	2,13,200	18,35,200	6,36,34,175
DEDUCT—										
Amount written-off in the London Registers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Balance on 31st May 1921	1,42,350	600	9,60,500	14,725	5,000	41,500	69,450	2,13,200	18,35,200	6,36,30,175

NOTE.—From 9th June 1887 to 31st March 1921—Enfaced from India 12,555 lacs, re-transferred from London 13,284 lacs.

1st April 1921 to 15th April	9 lacs	.....	.....	.....
15th " " to 30th "	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st May " to 15th May	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th " " to 31st "	.....	.....	.....	.....

12,564 lacs. 13,294 lacs.

S. LEES.

Superintendent.

S. A. H. SITWELL.

Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 6th June 1921.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

IT is notified, under section 118 of the Calcutta Port Act, III of 1890, and sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act, IX of 1890, that the following consignments of manganese ore, if not removed within 15 days, on payment of all charges due, will be sold by public auction :—

Weight tons.	Where lying.	Wagon No.	Invoice No.	Date.	Station from—	Consignor.	Consignee.
Tons.				1920.			
19	20 berth Kidder-pore Docks.	E. I. R. 28406 T. S. into wagon 9676.	105	6th June	...	Tumkur Road	R. S. D. I. P. ...
16½	Ditto	N. W. R. 3587 T. S. into wagon 9254.	105	6th	...	Ditto	...
22½	Ditto	N. W. R. 17696 T. S. into wagon 17279.	105	6th	...	Ditto	...
16½	Ditto	M. S. M. 3479 T. S. into wagon 11324.	7	4th May	...	Saongi	Messrs. McGinley & Co. J

H. H. HUDSON, Traffic Manager (i. fig.).

Calcutta, the 11th June 1921.

(1047—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 148 of 1910.

Re John George Sophianopoulos, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in this matter and that the same will be paid at this office on or after the 18th day of July 1921 except Saturday and Sunday.

GEORGE McDONALD FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 3rd June 1921.

(1031—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1921.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Baidya Nath Ta, son of Makhan Chandra Ta, of Panagar, police-station Kaksa, district Burdwan, has been admitted and 2nd July 1921 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

P. C. BASU, Sub Judge.

Asansol, the 6th June 1921.

(1032—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1921.

PRESENT :

D. C. Patterson, Esq., i.c.s., District Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Rajendra Kumar Datta, son of late Hara Charan Datta, of Bishor, called as Hijla, police-station Mehendiganj, has applied to this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 16th June 1921 has been fixed for hearing the petition and for examination of the petitioner.

D. C. PATTERSON, District Judge.

Barisal, the 30th May 1921.

(1026—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 24 of 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mukunda Lal Ghosh, son of Rameswar Ghosh, of Kota, ch. Dubrajpur, district Birbhum, the applicant in the above case, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 26th February 1921.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Suri, the 7th June 1921.

(1033—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 of 1921.

KALACHAND SARKAR, son of Sat Ram Sarkar, deceased, resident of Rameswarpur, police-station Phulbari, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated insolvent on the 30th day of May 1921. He must apply for his discharge within one year from date.

S. K. GHOSH, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 6th June 1921.

(1034—1)

ORDER OF FINAL DISCHARGE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th January 1921, filed by Jogendra Nath Ghosh, son of late Ram Nath Ghosh, of Baramuragacha, police-station Hanskhali, Nadia, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby finally discharged.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1921.

A. L. MUKHERJI, District Judge.

(1030—1)

NOTICE

In the Court of the District Judge of Noakhali.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ali Ahmed, son of late Boxa Ali Pandit, of Musapur, thana Sundip, district Noakhali, has, on the 13th day of December 1920, applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and the 25th June 1921 has been fixed for the hearing of this case.

S. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Noakhali, the 7th June 1921.

(1046—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 28, 29, 30 & 31 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that (1) Nur Mahamad Sheikh, (2) Amatu Sheikh, (3) Safar Sheikh, (4) Shaikh Oarehali, of Chalpara, police-station Ratna, district Malda, have applied at this Court to be adjudged insolvents under Act V of 1920, and the 2nd July 1921 has been fixed for hearing the application.

H. GRAHAM, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 26th May 1921. (979—1—1074)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benoy Lal Dutt, of Joari, police-station Baraigram, Rajshahi, has applied at this Court for his discharge under Act V of 1920, and the 18th June 1921 has been fixed for hearing the application.

H. GRAHAM, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 26th May 1921. (980—1—1072)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Basanta Kumar Ray, son of late Kunja Mohan Ray, of Nator, police-station Nator, Rajshahi, was adjudged an insolvent on 9th April 1921 under Act V of 1920 by this Court.

H. GRAHAM, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 23rd May 1921. (981—1—1073)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1921.

Aswini Kumar Dutt, son of late Ram Kishore Dutt, of 15-3, Ram Mohan Dutt Road, Bhowanipur applicant.

To Ratan Chand Seva Chand, creditor.

ON the 21st day of May 1921, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of June 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 23rd May 1921. (976—1—1055)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 of 1921.

Prosanna Kumar Das, son of late Paron Krishna Das, of 81, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Tullah, applicant.

To Janaki Das Jagannath, creditor.

ON the 20th day of May 1921, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on

the 20th day of June 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 23rd May 1921. (977—1—1056)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 of 1921.

Chandra Kumar Das, son of late Paron Krishna Das, of 81, Barrackpore Trunk Road, applicant.

To Janaki Das Jagannath and others, creditors.

ON the 25th day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 25th May 1921. (978—1—1057)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 36 of 1921.

Debendra Nath Gayen, of Kechorkur, thana Magrahat, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Haripada Dey, of Mirbahorghat, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 19th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1005—1—1058)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 58 of 1921.

Sadek Gazi, of Kharampur, thana Basirhat, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Raj Kristo Naskor, of Ramanandapur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 29th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1006—1—1059)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 74 of 1921.

Kalu alias Fida Hossain Khan, of Meteburuz, thana Meteburuz, applicant.

To Abdul Hakim Kabuli, of Meteburuz, thana Meteburuz, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 26th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1007—1—1060)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 of 1921.

Gobinda Prosad, of No. 1, Kundu Lane, thana Bhawanipur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Nanda Kishore Sing, of 21, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, and others, creditors.

ON the 26th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1008-1-1061)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 83 of 1921.

Krishna Kisore Basu, of Kidderpur, thana Kidderpur, applicant.

To Nandalal Datta, of 33-1, Kutri Road, Kidderpur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1009-1-1062)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 89 of 1921.

Ramsarup Set, of Titagarh Old Bazar, thana Titagarh, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Kuldip Sing, of Khordah, thana Titagarh, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1010-1-1063)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 90 of 1921.

Makmla, of Titagarh Old Bazar, thana Titagarh, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Das Kalwar, of Titagarh Old Bazar, thana Titagarh, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1011-1-1064)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 91 of 1921.

Aklu Choudhuri Set, of Titagarh Old Bazar, thana Titagarh, applicant.

To Kuldip Sing, of Khordah, thana Titagarh, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 26th May 1921. (1012-1-1065)

BANKIM CHANDRA BANERJI, intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(900-4-898)

BIDHURANJAN LAHIRY, M.A., B.L., Pleader, District Court, Rangpur, intends to be admitted as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(1022-4-1030)

JYOTISH CHANDRA SETT, M.A., B.Sc., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(957-4-956)

KRISHNA CHAITANYA GHOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(901-4-906)

MR. AMULYA DHAN CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(931-4-903)

NANINDRA CHANDRA SEN, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(898-4-897)

BAKHAL CHANDRA BASU, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(1024-4-1024)

SAILESNATH BISI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(899-4-892)

SAURINDRA MOHAN SEN intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(955-4-942)

SUKHAMOY CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (944-4)

Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

THE College reopens on the 28th June 1921. Printed forms of application for admission can be had at the College office, which remains open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admissions to the First Year Class have already commenced.

The College is affiliated up to the B. A. Standard in English, Bengali, Logic (I. A.), History (Pass and Honours), Philosophy (Pass and Honours) and Sanskrit (Pass and Honours).

The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of three first class M.A.s. Special arrangements have been made for Tutorials and Monthly Examinations.

Forty students, sons of bona-fide pandits, are permitted to read at the concession rate of Rs. 2 as monthly tuition fee.

Students of this College are allowed to read Honours History and Honours Philosophy at the Presidency College without any extra charge.

There is excellent hostel accommodation for mufasil students. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 are awarded on the results of the annual examinations.

Intensive study of Sanskrit on the approved methods is encouraged by all means.

SHYAMA CHARAN MOOKERJEE,

Professor-in-Charge.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta, the 13th June 1921.

Advertisement.

THE Government of Bengal (Ministry of Public Works) have been requested by the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to nominate suitable Indian candidates for two appointments of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in that Railway, which are likely to fall vacant in August or September 1921. Candidates should have received a good general education and should have good social status. An engineering training in an engineering college will be considered an additional qualification, but the age of the candidates should not exceed 25 years.

2. The selected candidates will have to execute an agreement and serve the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a period of two years at least. They will also be required to undergo a preliminary training in the duties of an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and on the completion of the period of training they will be required to pass a written test. They will be required to join the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Provident Institution and will be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Railway Company in force from time to time.

3. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's office at Garden Reach at their own expense, for a personal interview. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, and must reach his office not later than 30th June 1921, but the final selection of the candidates will rest with the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

G. G. DEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th June 1921.

APPLICATION for admission to the first-year class of the Mainamati Survey school will be received by the Principal of the school up to the 30th September 1921. Prospectus and form for application are obtainable from Principal's office.

R. L. BANERJEE, Principal.

Mainamati Survey School (P. O. Mainamati, district Tippera).

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Faridpur Collectorate on Rs. 100 a month with temporary allowance at the usual rate. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Collector up to the 25th June 1921. No one need apply who has no experience in accounts work. Applicants must state their age and previous service in the Accounts Department in their applications.

G. P. HOGG, Collector.

Faridpur, the 10th June 1921.

WANTED candidates for admission into the Amin Class of the B. G. Technical School, Rangpur. Students passing the Middle English or Middle Vernacular examinations and the annual examination for promotion to class VII (4th class) of High English Schools, above 16 years old, are qualified for admission, but preference will be given to students of higher classes of High English Schools.

There are two scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month tenable for one year for the two best boys of this class. Session commences from July. There is a Hindu Hostel attached to the school. Muhammadan students may put up at the Hare Moslem Hostel, Rangpur.

SIDDHESHWAR SHANAH, Superintendent,
B. G. Technical School.

Rangpur, the 26th May 1921.

WANTED for the Bengal Library an assistant on Rs. 50 per month outside the graded educational services. Efficient knowledge of Hindi, Uriya and Assamese is essential. A graduate will be preferred. Application to reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1921.

A. K. DATTA-GUPTA,
Librarian, Bengal Library,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Notice.

WANTED an Overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem for the District Board of Bogra, at present for a period of one year. None need apply who is not qualified under the rules and has no experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th June 1921.

SYED RIYAZ UDDIN QUAZI, Chairman.

Bogra District Board's office, the 16th May 1921.

(1049-3)

Notice.

WANTED a first class District Health Officer by the District Board of Mymensingh on a monthly salary of Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 500 by an annual increment of Rs. 20, plus travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. Applicants must possess a registrable medical qualification and a recognised Diploma of Public Health, including the D. P. H. of the Calcutta University. The applications with certificates, testimonials and a statement of age, past services and place of birth should reach the undersigned in sealed cover by the 27th June 1921.

The service will be probationary for the first year and the successful candidate shall have to join on the 7th of July 1921.

S. A. HOSAIN, Chairman, District Board.

Mymensingh, the 26th May 1921.

(973-3)

Wanted

A DISTRICT Engineer for the District Board of Chittagong, on a salary of Rs. 400-20-500, plus travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government notification No. 1781L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications should be submitted on or before 11th July 1921 in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Chittagong, and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer."

Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary original certificates and testimonials required by the rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned.

S. C. SEN, Chairman, District Board.

Chittagong, the 7th June 1921.

(1041-3)

Public Works Department, Bengal.**NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified that as the bridge in the 5th mile of the Sodepore-Thakurpore Road has to be reconstructed in connection with the Nowi Santhi Antimalarial Project, traffic over this bridge has been stopped; a diversion road has, however, been constructed to accommodate the traffic until such time as the new bridge is completed. It is expected that the new bridge will be open for traffic by the end of July 1921.

W. J. KERR, Executive Engineer,
Sanitary Drainage Division.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1921.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Lost.

A RECEIPT numbered 430, 432 and 2164, dated 12th February 1921, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount.	Holder's name.
		Rs.	
110330	1920	100	Kesarichand Tolaram.
037347 & 75	"	100 each	
038066	"	100	
032801	1922	500	
B D C 8293	1921	100	Puranchand Ratanmal.

Name of the Proprietor—Kesarichand Tolaram.

Residence—2, Raja Woodmunt Street.

(1043—1—1071)

Lost.

THE Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 515 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1916 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surendra Nath Banerjee, Hari Nath Rai Chowdhury and Kusum Kamini Debi, executors of Monmotho Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surendra Nath Banerjee, one of the executors to the estate of Monmotho Chatterjee.

Residence—Panhati, Post office Ghoshpara, district 24-Parganas.

(815—3—1032)

Lost.

THE allotment letter No. 376 ^B/_F of the 5½ per cent. War bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Mathur Lal Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been

stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Mathur Lal Ram, Ganja vendor.

Residence—Serajganj.

(984—3—1068)

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and of the Albion Tannery & Leather Works, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 20th day of May 1921 presented to His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Greaves, one of the Judges of the said Court, by Jumnadas Nagri, of No. 22, Burtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Greaves on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June 1921, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 20th day of May 1921.

N. C. Bose,

Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for the petitioner.

10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the 1st June 1921.

(1013—1—1031)

Messrs. Bhagat Bros., Limited.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the members held on Monday, the 6th June, it was resolved that in view of the difficulties confronting the Company to realise its assets which appear to be quite inadequate to meet its liabilities, it was resolved to wind up the Company voluntarily and that Mr. S. K. Day, A.S.A., Incorporated Accountant of "Lindlie Chambers," be appointed Liquidator on a remuneration of 2 per cent. on all realisation with a minimum fee of Rs. 2,000.

S. K. DAY, Liquidator.

Lindlie Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the 7th June 1921.

(1035—1—1069)

Messrs. Bhagat Bros., Limited.

UNDER section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Monday, the 27th June, at 3-30 P.M., at "Lindlie Chambers," 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

S. K. DAY, Liquidator.

Lindlie Chambers, Calcutta, the 6th June 1921.

(1036—1—1070)

Messrs. Hindustan Trading & Tannery Co., Limited.

UNDER section 209 of the Indian Companies Act a meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held on 27th June, at 5 P.M., "Lindlie Chambers," 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

S. K. DAY, Liquidator.

Lindlie Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, dated 6th June 1921.

(1044—1—1066)

Messrs. Hindustan Trading & Tannery Co., Limited.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Company held on Saturday, 4th June, at 2 P.M., it was resolved that the Company cannot owing to its liabilities continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the same and Mr. S. K. Day, A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant of "Lindlie Chambers", be and hereby appointed Liquidator on a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on all realisation with a minimum fee of Rs. 1,000.

N. K. SEN, Chairman.
(1045—1—1067)

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

PARTS I, II, and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.**Despatch of Sea-borne Mails.**

MAILS FOR—	Day or date of closing of mails.	LATEST HOURS OF POSTING AT THE G. P. O.			
		UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.		REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.	
		Without late fee.	With late fee.*	Without late fee.	With late fee.*
United Kingdom, Europe, Aden, Egypt, East and West Africa and America ...	Thursday ...	P.M. 6-0	P.M. 7-0	P.M. 5-0	P.M. 5-30
Ceylon ...	Daily ...	4-45	5-15	4-0	4-30
† Australia and New Zealand (via Colombo) ...	June 25 ...	4-45	5-15	4-0	4-30
Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Federated Malay States, Philippine Islands, Netherlands, India, Siam, China and Japan per SS. "Kum Sang" ...	" 17 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Burma ...	" 16 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Port Blair (Direct) ...	" 22 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0

NOTE.—The latest date and hour for booking Money Orders and parcels for the United Kingdom and foreign countries with which mail communication exists is 4 P.M. and 5-30 P.M., respectively, on Wednesday.

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered or unregistered articles of the Letter Mail to any place in the countries named above except for Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is ½ anna for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

† When there is no direct mail from Calcutta, correspondence for South Africa and Mauritius posted up to 4-45 P.M. in the Calcutta G. P. O. is despatched to Bombay and correspondence for Australia and New Zealand posted up to 4-45 P.M., to Colombo for transmission by the first available steamer.

Calcutta G. P. O., the 13th June 1921.

C. D. RAE, Presidency Post Master.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids.

Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms.

Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms and **Cinchonidine** can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

Quinoidine or *pure amorphous alkaloid* is for sale to Missionaries and Government institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system* and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lb. and above in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lb. but below 60 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 49 "
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 50 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb. (only small quantities available)	...	...	" 22 " (when in stock).

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 11 " (when in stock).

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinoidine in non-Tablet form (when in stock) at Rs. 9 per lb.

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinine is available in 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.

Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Residual Alkaloid (when available) Rs. 9 per lb.

Quinoidine is available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinine is to be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa at Rs. 48 per lb. irrespective of quantity.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash only or by remittance transfer receipts payable in advance. Price of postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post-office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of postage is given below.

[For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11 annas, 2 lb. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-1, 3 lb. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-4, 4 lb. Re. 1-7.]

				Rs. A.
Quinoidine Tablet	1 lb.,	weg.	3 lb.,	postage
Ditto	2	"	6	"
Ditto	3	"	9	"

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

By the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta,

From whom a General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

EUROPE.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.

Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.

P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.

Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.

T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., 28, Essex Street, London, W. C.

B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford

Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.

Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Newman & Co., Calcutta.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.

The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.

Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur & Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

The Weldon Library, 57, Park Street, West, Calcutta.

Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.

Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta.

Association Press, Calcutta.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

S. Murthy & Co., Madras.

Thompson & Co., Madras.

Temple & Co., Madras.

P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.

Vas & Co., Madras.

E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madras.

Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.

Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.

Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.

Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.

The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.

Mangaldas, Harkisandas, Surat.

Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Surat.

A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.

N. B. Mathur, Supdt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depot, Juhi, Cawnpore.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.

Rama Krishna & Sons, Lahore.

Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

Manager, The "Hitavada," Nagpur.

S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.

A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.

Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra.)

Supdt., Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.

P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.

H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.

Ram Dayal Agarwalla, 184, Katra, Allahabad.

D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.

Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

MAUNG LU GALE, Proprietor, Law Book Depot, Mandalay.

° Agents for the sale of Legislative Department publications only.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use must be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance unless it is wished that the book should be sent by value payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission. Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate. Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Department of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

(The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACTS.

1906.

No. III.—(Indian Coinage), as modified up to the 15th March 1921. As. 3 (2s.)

1920.

No. XLVII.—The Imperial Bank of India, in Nagri. Foolscap. As. 1-9 (2s.)

1921.

No. I.—Indian Tea Cess (Amendment), in Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1s.)

LAW.

Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1910.	Price reduced to Rs. 1-8 (5a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1911.	Price reduced to Rs. 1-8 (5a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1912.	Price reduced to Rs. 1-8 (4a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1913.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (4a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1914.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (4a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1915.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (5a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1916.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (5a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1917.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (4a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1918.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (4a.)
Digest of Indian Law Cases for the year 1919.	Price reduced to Rs. 2 (5a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

India in the year 1919, in Bengali. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 (3a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Classified List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control, corrected to 1st July 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (2a.)

FOREST BRANCH.

Forest Bulletin No. 41 of 1920—Note on Weights of Seeds, by S. H. Howard, B.A., I.F.S. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3 (2a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Indian States, corrected up to 30th June 1920. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Audit Department for February 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (2a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1919. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 (14a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Industrial Alcohol Committee, 1920. Demy. Paper cover. As. 6 (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for November and December 1920 (Nos. 8 and 9 of 1920-21). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (2a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for February and March 1921 (Nos. 11 and 12 of 1920-21). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 (2a.) each.

Crop Forecasts—

Second Forecast of Winter Oilseeds (Rape, Mustard and Linseed), 1920-21. Pies 6 (1a.)

Special Wheat Forecast, 1920-21. Pies 6 (1a.)

Supplementary Memorandum on the Sesamum (Til and Jinjil) Crop of 1920-21. Pies 6 (1a.)

Supplementary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of 1920-21 (for the periods ending 31st March and 30th April). Pies 6 (1a.) each.

Hand-book adopted for the registration of the Rail-borne Trade of India, 1921. Foolscap. Limp cover. As. 12 (4a.)

India Live-Stock Statistics, 1919-20. Foolscap. As. 4 (1a.)

Indian Customs Revenue.—Return showing the total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) in the twelve months April to March 1920-21 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding nine years. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.)

Joint Stock Companies for February 1921. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.)

Report on the Production of Tea in India in the calendar year 1919. Twenty-fifth issue. Foolscap. Limp cover. As. 8 (2a.)

Return showing the Imports into, and Exports from, Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute, Cotton and Rice, for the weeks ending 19th and 26th March, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April 1921. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.) each.

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices.—Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (Raw), Salt, etc., in India by districts for the fortnights ending 31st December 1920, 15th and 31st January, 15th and 28th February and 15th March 1921. Foolscap. Stitched. As. 6 (1a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

- Naval and Military Despatches relating to operations in the War, September, October and November 1914, with list of Honours and Rewards conferred.** Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (2a.)

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

- Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour, No. 1.**—Proceedings of the First Conference of Directors of Industries. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 (2a.)
- List of Officers in the Department of Industries, Government of India, including the Officers subordinate to it and in the Surplus Stores Organisation, corrected to 1st March 1921.** Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1-10 (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

- Railways in India Administration Report for the year 1919-20.** Foolscap. Limp cover, Volume I, Re. 1-8 (4a.); Volume II, Rs. 2-4 (6a.)
- Technical Section Publications, No. 211.**—Third Report of the Indian Railway Bridge Committee, December 1919. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 4-8 (9a.)
- No. 215.**—The Hardinge Bridge over the Lower Ganges at Sara, by Sir Robert Gales, F.C.H., M. Inst.C.E. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3 (8a.)
- No. 216.**—The Stability of Hill Slopes, by C. S. Fox, B.Sc. (Birm.), M.I.M.E., F.G.S. Technical Section Publications, No. 218.—Wheel Dimensions and Crossing Clearances for the Four Gauges, by F. G. Royal-Dawson, M. Inst. C.E. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 8 (2a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING JANUARY TO MARCH, 1921.

(The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders, edition 1917 (List No. 1)** Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 1-6 (1a.)

ACTS.

1859.

- No. XIII.**—An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen and Labourers in certain cases. (As modified up to 1st November 1920.) Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 2-3 (1a.)

1920.

- No. XXII.**—Lepers (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXIII.**—Indian Rifles, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXIV.**—Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXV.**—Negotiable Instruments (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXVI.**—Indian Limitation and Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXVII.**—Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXX.**—Rouble Note, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXI.**—Repealing and Amending, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXII.**—Post Office Cash Certificates (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXIII.**—Identification of Prisoners, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXIV.**—Indian Passport, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXVI.**—Indian Coinage (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXVII.**—Indian Army (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XXXIX.**—Indian Election Offences and Inquiries, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.) each.
- No. XLI.**—Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping), in Urdu. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XLIV.**—Indian Income Tax (Amendment No. 2), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XLV.**—Indian Paper Currency (Amendment), in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.) each.
- No. XLVI.**—Cutchi Memons, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.
- No. XLVII.**—Imperial Bank of India, in Urdu. Foolscap. As. 1-9 (1a.)
- No. XLVIII.**—Indian Territorial Force, in Urdu and Nagri. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.) each.

REGULATION.

1920.

No. II.—British Baluchistan Civil Justice (Amendment), in Urdu. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.)

ORDINANCES.

1920.

No. II.—Rouble Note, in Urdu. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.).

No. III.—Gold in Urdu. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.).

No. IV.—Treaty of Peace (Austria), in Urdu and Hindi. Foolscap. Pies 3 (1a.) each.

LAW.

1920.

Quetta Rent (Restriction) Law, in Urdu. Foolscap. Pies 6 (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Crops in France by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., and The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Smith, Bart. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 (6a.)

Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, corrected to 1st October 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 11 (2a.).

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Volume LI, Part 2. By E. Vredenburg, Geological Survey in India. Classification of the recent and fossil Cypracidae. E. H. Pascoe, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S., Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. Sulphur near the confluence of the Greater Zab with the Tigris, Mesopotamia (with plate 6). Miscellaneous Notes:—H. C. Jones, (1) Note on Monazite in the Southern Shan States. H. C. Jones, (2) Note on an occurrence of Graphites in the Southern Shan States. Murray Stuart, (3) The growth of an efflorescence of circum Sciphat on Travancore Graphite (with plate 7). Re. 1 only.

Volume LI, Part 3. By E. H. Pascoe, D.Sc., M.A., F.G.S., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. The Mineral Production of India during 1919. E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Results of a Revision of some portions of Dr. Noetling's Second Monograph of the Tertiary Fauna, of Burma (with one text figure). E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Marine Fossils collected by Mr. Pinfold in the Garo Hills. Re. 1.

NEW PUBLICATION ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1915. Rs. 2 or 2s. 8d.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1921.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Bakarganj, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tausi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4642	Garmokarari houla No. 4 in Tuskhali, pargana Sundarban.	923 6 0	Whole ...	.....	Satish Chandra Ghose and others. *	.....	333 6 0	.....
5215	Garmokarari houla No. 7 ¹⁻² in Madhupura, pargana Jazira.	2,000 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Chandra Kumar Acharya and others.	.....	375 0 0	.....
5229	Houla No. 2 in Ratanpura, pargana Uttar Shahabaspur.	526 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Har Kumar Ghose and others.	.....	76 0 0	.....
5230	Houla No. 18 in Bara Dhali, pargana Dakshin Shahabaspur.	667 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Aswini Kumar Das ...	.....	190 0 0	.....
5233	Garmokarari houla No. 19 in Madanpura, pargana Dakshin Shahabaspur.	1,114 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Akhil Chandra Roy and others.	.....	524 0 0	.....
5265	Houla No. 123 in Joyanagar, pargana Uttar Shahabaspur.	725 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Taftuddi Iqbaldar ...	.....	175 0 0	.....
5268	Garmokarari taluk No. 9 in Ram Chaudrapur, pargana Selimbadi.	632 6 0	Do. ...	.....	Jagadananda Das Gupta and others.	.....	632 6 0	.....

Barisal, the 12th May 1921.

R. M. Das, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Bakarganj, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921 at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1448	Daribat, Rajbariganj, pargana Bazargomedpur.	721 13 0	Whole ...	...	Parbati Charan Chakraborty.	...	292 13 0	...
3558	Zamindari Sultanabad, tappa Sultanabad.	23,128 4 7	...	1 anna 5 gandas residuary share will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Mahammad Ranjan Ali Chaudhury and others.	1,806 9 10	...	535 5 11
4544	Second Dhankhalabad, pargana Ratnadi-Kalika-pur.	2,207 0 0	Whole ...	...	Nim Chandra Mookherji and others.	...	827 10 0	...
4650	Khewat No. 380 in Kunka, pargana Sundarbans.	622 7 0	Do. ...	...	Brojendra Kumar Mookherji.	...	622 7 0	...
4656	Abad Kari, jote No. 3 in Hashamoddi, pargana Jasira.	7,948 0 3	Do. ...	...	Syed Mahomed Hossain Chaudhury and others.	...	897 7 6	...
5224	Char Padma, pargana Dakhin Shahabaspur.	4,156 0 0	Do. ...	...	Surendra Kumar Ray Chaudhury, executor to the estate of his deceased father, Behari Lal Ray Chaudhury.	...	4,156 0 0	...
5239	Houla No. 3 in Madhyama Lanchi Dhali, pargana Dakhin Shahabaspur.	2,586 0 0	Do. ...	...	Rajani Kanta Das and others.	...	164 0 0	...
5247	Char Manpura, pargana Jasira.	605 9 0	Do. ...	...	Ram Chandra Mazumdar.	...	305 9 0	...
6102	Teluk Madhabram Datta, pargana Bazargomedpur.	761 14 3	Do. ...	...	Rajendra Nath Das and others.	...	184 3 11	...
6590	Surplus accretion to mouza Karna Kati, Part I, pargana Chandradvip.	955 0 0	Do. ...	...	Radha Charan Ray Chaudhury and others.	...	783 9 11	...
6769	Surplus accretion to Char Kalmi and Arkalmi, pargana Tarap Kalmi.	2,369 0 0	Do. ...	...	Sanrendra Nath Mitra and others.	...	2,369 0 0	...

Barisal, the 7th May 1921.

R. M. Das, Collector.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue:—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
15-1	Kismat Khariberia, pargana Magura.	4,038 14	.....	3 annas share in the estate.	Kalipado Roy Chowdhury.	748 8 7	.....	198 1 3
1534-8	Taraf Batra, pargana Moyda	14,381 10	.....	17d. 1k. 1kt. share in the estate.	Rajendra Nath Datta and others.	789 13 10	.....	271 5 10

Alipore, the 7th June 1921.

HEM CH. CHATTERJI, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, read with section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Noakhali, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 22nd June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.		<i>Estates.</i>			Rs. A. P.	
1553	Lot No. 37(a). Char Balamara, ph. Lakhipur.	8,783 6 0	Whole ...	.....	Nabendra Kishore Ray and others.	.....	Land revenue— 671 0 1 Cess— 682 5 1 1,353 5 2	
				<i>Khas Mahal Tenures.</i>				
1635	Lot No. 103. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 1.	2,919 7 0	Whole ...	.....	Sreemati Ajmalenema Choudhuran.	.....	Rent— 1,031 1 6 Cess— 83 0 0 1,114 1 6	
1636	Lot No. 106. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 24.	692 15 0	Do. ...	.....	Gagan Chandra Sarkar	.....	Rent— 295 2 8 Cess— 23 4 10 321 7 4	
1636	Lot No. 108. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 37.	716 7 0	Do. ...	.....	Bhabananda and others.	.....	Rent— 97 13 0 Cess— 22 13 9 120 10 9	
1636	Lot No. 110. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 48.	502 10 0	Do. ...	.....	Pran Krishna Mitra and others.	.....	Rent— 167 12 0 Cess— 14 8 8 182 4 8	
1636	Lot No. 111. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 49.	502 9 0	Do. ...	.....	Renu Mea and others	.....	Rent— 172 8 0 Cess— 36 4 8 208 12 8	
1636	Lot No. 112. Char Iswar Ray, Part I, tenure No. 51.	1,132 11 0	Do. ...	.....	Pran Krishna Mitra	.....	Rent— 374 8 0 Cess— 28 2 8 402 10 8	
1655	Lot No. 149. Char Rahim, tenure No. 185.	703 6 0	Do. ...	.....	Abdul Haq	.....	Rent— 174 7 0 Cess— 8 1 9 182 8 9	
1672	Lot No. 211. Nalchira, tenure No. 53.	708 9 0	Do. ...	.....	Azmalenema and others	.....	Rent— 708 9 0 Cess— 51 14 2 760 7 2	
1674	Lot No. 214. Nalchira, tenure No. 1.	14,317 14 0	Do. ...	.....	Sher Ali Khan	.....	Rent— 1,914 11 0 Cess— 237 15 6 2,152 10 6	

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		Khas Mahal Tenures— conold.			RS. A. P.	
1677	Lot No. 215. Char Aman- ulla Mendi, tenure No. 1.	7,240 6 0	Whole ...	.....	Sher Ali Khan and others.	.....	Rent— 4,557 6 0 Cess— 825 4 0 5,412 10 0	
1686	Lot No. 219. Char Alexander, tenure No. 29.	503 9 0	Do. ...	.....	Serajal Huq Meah ...	.....	Rent— 172 13 0 Cess— 10 15 5 183 13 5	
1942	Lot No. 229. Char Falcon, jote No. 16.	994 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Nawab Ali Hawladar	.....	Rent— 199 0 0 Cess— 10 0 0 200 0 0	
1686	Lot No. 216. Char Alexander, tenure No. 1.	1,003 15 0	Do. ...	.....	Serajal Huq Meah and others.	.....	Rent— 347 9 0 Cess— 20 0 6 367 9 6	

Noakhali, the 14th May 1921.

A. J. DASH, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Faridpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th June 1921, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1199	Taluk Banemali Bann, pargana Talihati.	911 10 6	Whole ...	.....	Surendra Nath Guha.	.....	221 13 0	.....
2436	Zamindari Thakur Das Ram Das Goswami, pargana Satair.	42,633 7 4	No ...	Separate account No. 1 to the extent of 8 annas share. The following shares will be ex- cluded from the sale:— Residuary share ... 4 annas. Separate account ... 2 .. Separate account ... 2 .. Separate account ... 2 .. Separate account ... 2 ..	Promotha Nath Goswami and others.	15,987 8 9	.....	6,488 0 0
6504	Taluk Char Dubail, pargana Jalalpur.	1,617 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Krishna Das Roy and others.	.....	541 0 0	.....
6516	Surplus accretion to Salepur, pargana Habili, tappa Mo- hammadpur.	1,558 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Prabhat Chandra Chatterji.	.....	194 0 0	.....
6710	Taluk Krishna Das Roy, pargana Jalal- pur.	820 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Bharat Chandra Guha.	.....	425 0 0	.....
6727	Surplus land of Thak of Koyaria, pargana Kasimpur Schala- patti.	849 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Barada Kanta Ghosh.	.....	542 0 0	.....

Faridpur, the 11th May 1921.

G. P. HOGG, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanfi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
216 8	Gobra, pargana Plassy	.....	No	4as. 3g. 11lb All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Kumar Benwari Mukunda Deb Shebaya of Kisori Benwari Jew Thakur.	584 3 0	.....	166 0 4
489 4	Sankar Chandra, pargana Sahanzal.	.....	No	1a. 3g. 2c. 1kr. 1½lb. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Amio Nath Chowdhury and another.	803 10 0	.....	182 8 5

Krishnagar, the 13th May 1921.

JATEENDRA M. SINHA, for Collector.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Malda, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at 11 A. M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanfi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
204 R. S.	Taraf Fatehpur, pargana Bahadurpur.	...	The whole estate will not be sold.	Only the residuary share of 7 a. 8 g. 3 k. 1½ kr. will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	(1) Samiruddin Choudhury, of English Bazar, (2) Bibiannessa Choudhury, of English Bazar, (3) Ayomannessa Bibi, of Bibigram, (4) Rysannessa Bibi, of Perozepur, (5) Muraxannessa Bibi, of Solitpur, (6) Bibi Jinnathannessa Choudhurani, of English Bazar, (7) Bibi Fattemanessa Choudhurani, of English Bazar, (8) Samiruddin Choudhury, of English Bazar, (9) Parameswar Choudhury, Srimanta Lal Choudhury, Surendra Nath Choudhury and Prasannamayee Choudhurani on behalf of Manindra Choudhury, of Jodhpur, (10) Hafizannessa Bibi, of Shilampur, (11) Fazler Rahaman Choudhury, of Syedpur, (12) Hafizannessa Bibi, of Shilampur, (13) Rakhal Ch. Jannajee, (14) Baber Ali Mah. (15) Bibi Resannessa, (16) Bibi Imamannessa, (17) Bibi Sahliannessa, (18) Abdul Majid Khan, on behalf of Jamsed Ali Khan, (19) Bibi Ejannessa, of Nurnagar, (20) Eabu Lah, on behalf of Golsam Hussain Choudhury, (21) Bibi Mahammanannessa Choudhurani and Bibi Famadannessa Choudhury, of Chaktarbawli.	762 5 0	.....	Revenue— 20 11 8 Cess— 18 2 7

Malda, the 3rd May 1921.

H. QUINTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up for sale, at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 27th June 1921, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
276	Pargana Balisita, mahal Bhitabinode. 4 annas share.	Rs. A. P. 1,658 14 10	Entire ...	.....	Surendra Nath Das and others.	.....	Rs. A. P. 777 6 0	.....
983	Pargana Kasijorah, mahal Maguri.	3,776 15 7	Do. ...	.....	Chandhuri Radha Gobinda Pal.	.....	2,921 4 1 January and March 1921.	.....
1526	Pargana Khadar, mahal Dasagram.	1,600 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 2 and 3 only. 16 annas share of each of the following mauzas will be sold :— Mauzas Abdulbar chak, Balarampur, Baghagaria, Balichatri, Bangaldanri, Chaitanya chak, Dogechharbarh, Koj chak, Garkellya, Gawa, Jakhagaria, Kanaiharb, Kunjagaria, Kharida chak, Madhugeria kist, Mathuribarb, Madhabbarh, Medini chak, Mirzapur, Oarda, Raghu chak, Rahim chak, Sarthakbar, Tetul Muri. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Ashutosh Pari and others.	866 0 0	.....	38 13 0 January and March 1921.
1660	Pargana Khadar, mahal Panchnara.	4,053 11 5	.....	Separate account No. 1 ... 8 annas share in each of the following mauzas will be sold :— Mauzas Abdulya, Arun, Arun chak, Binode chak, Fate chak, Gokulpur, Jamna, Kamal chak, Madhusudan chak, Manohar chak, Paigakul, Pithai chak, Rasik chak, Ranihati, Ray chak. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Krishna Charan Kar and others.	632 5 6	.....	291 6 3
2246	Pargana Sabang, mahal Mohar.	1,302 4 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account No. 1 only. 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Krishna Das Moudal and others.	661 0 6	.....	152 8 3

Midnapore, the 19th May 1921.

ASHU TOSH BANERJEE, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
93	Serampore, pargana Habili.	Rs. A. P. 2,971 1 11	Nil ...	7 as. 4 gds. ...	Depto Behari Roy and 8 others.	Rs. A. P. 1,322 2 6	Nil ...	73 15 3
93A	Ditto	2,971 1 11	Nil ...	8 as. 16 gds. ...	Bepin Behari Roy and 5 others.	1,648 15 5	Nil ...	141 15 0
4082	Kalopukuria, pargana Jehanabad.	12,518 0 0	Nil ...	2 as. 13 gds. 1 kr. 1 kt. share of all the mauzas except mauzas Kalopukuria, Debkhanda and Mamudpur.	Nagendra Nath Roy and 4 others.	1,708 3 11	Nil ...	142 5 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 17th May 1921.

J. G. DUNLOP, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole share.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Gayespur, pargana Sarupain.	Rs. A. P. Land Revenue— 15,844 9 0 Police Revenue— 194 3 0	The whole ...	.....	Banwari Mukunda Das Nandi.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Land Revenue— 6,300 0 0 Police Revenue— 82 0 0 Cess— 372 10 3	Rs. A. P.
167 S. A. No. 1.	Pargana Dayanagar, pargana Dayanagar.	Land Revenue— 9,590 12 8	.....	4 annas ...	Asit Mohan Ghosh Moulik, Sebait of Radha Gobinda Deb Thakur.	2,397 11 2	.....	Land Revenue— 947 15 5 Cess— 28 12 0
328	Tarif Bhagwatipur, pargana Sherpur.	Land Revenue— 3,933 10 3	The whole ...	.....	Asit Mohan Ghosh Moulik and others.	.....	Land Revenue— 625 5 6 Cess— 92 11 6	.....
345	Mohanpur, pargana Mohanpur.	Land Revenue— 4,390 11 0	Do. ...	.....	Asit Mohan Ghosh Moulik, Sebait of Radha Gobinda Deb Thakur.	.....	Land Revenue— 1,360 4 8 Cess— 118 5 9	.....

Berhampore, the 23rd May 1921.

S. C. RAY, Deputy Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June 1921, at noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Taxi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
192	Madhabpasa, pargana Isafpur.	Rs. A. P. 2,587 2 4	Yes ...	.....	Palin B. harl Basu	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 21 13 9	...
5315	Jaitara, pargana Ukhra.	581 6 9	Do. ...	.....	Gopal Chandra Roy	...	174 0 1	...
5041	Dihl karora, pargana Rajpur.	...	No ...	Share 1 ...	Harendra Nath Rai Chandhuri and others.	772 5 0	...	83 5 11

Jessore, the 6th June 1921

AMBU NATH CHATTERJI, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tausi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26 Jt.	Zamindari, pargana Barabazar.	9,852 6 10	No ...	Joint share ...	Syed Hos u Jan ...	3,195 10 4	.....	101 16 7
26 S	Ditto ...	9,852 5 10	Do. ...	Separate account No. 3, 6 as. 8 gds. share of the estate will be sold.	Ditto ...	3,888 10 0	.....	97 3 9
6207	Char Deokandi, ph. Baradakhlat.	1,458 0 0	Yes ...	Whole estate ...	Atul Chandra Ray and others.	.....	284 3 6	.....
13322 Jt.	Joar Ralnakandi, pargana Baradakhlat.	3,696 13 0	No ...	Joint share, 3 as. 6 gds. share of the estate will be sold.	Ananda Mohan Dhar Ghoudhuri.	751 0 0	.....	69 16 0

S. C. SINGHA, Additional Collector (*offg.*)

Mymensingh, the 14th June 1921.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th June 1921, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tausi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
4082	Kalopukhuri, pargana Jehanabad.	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	2a. 12g. 1c. 1kt. share of manzas Kalopukhuri. Debkhanda and Manudpur.	Giribala Das ...	544 0 0	Nil ...	36 0 9

Hooghly Collectorate, the 20th May 1921.

M. N. MUKERJEA, for Collector.

Notification A.

* NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Tippera, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th June at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
430	Gauripur, Manipur Ohar, Nos. 24 and 71, pargana Maizaddi.	1,233 1 1	...	Hissa 8 annas ... (Residuary).	Kishori Mohan Pal Chowdhury.	616 8 7	...	191 0 2
2709	Gauripur Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,868 11 0	50 15 9	.....	Kartik Chandra Saha	...	50 15 9	...
2714	Maheshpur mauza, pargana Bardakhat.	1,265 6 0	4 12 9	.....	Haridas Rakshit	...	4 12 9	...
2731	Singula Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,876 4 0	89 11 9	.....	Mohannala Pal	...	89 11 9	...
2732	Tin Chita Joar, pargana Bardakhat.	1,342 14 0	57 10 1	.....	Jagobandhu Sur	...	57 10 1	...

Comilla, the 13th May 1921.

D. H. WARES, Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th June 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

* When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
61 1	Bali, pargana Plassy.	...	No	1a. 13g. 1c. 1k. ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Bibhuti Bhusan Pal Chowdhury and others.	686 9 1	...	18 9 0	Arrear for the year— 1917-18 ... 3 10 3 1918-19 ... 4 4 11 1919-20 ... 4 4 11 1920-21 ... 4 4 11 16 9 0
61 2	Ditto	...	No	6 annas ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jatindra Nath Pal Chowdhury and others.	2,111 10 4	...	2 13 7	Arrear for the year as detailed below— 1909-10 ... 0 7 0 1910-11 ... 0 2 1 1911-12 ... 0 3 8 1912-13 ... 0 3 8 1913-14 ... 0 3 8 1914-15 ... 0 3 8 1915-16 ... 0 3 8 1916-17 ... 0 3 8 1917-18 ... 0 3 8 1918-19 ... 0 2 7 1919-20 ... 0 3 7 1920-21 ... 0 3 8 2 13 7
3186 3	Begamabad, pargana Begamabad.	...	No	2 annas 8 pies ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Debendra Narayan Singha.	2,373 15 0	...	482 10 0	482 10 0 Attached under order of the Sub-Judge of Nadia in his money execution case No. 57 of 1917.

JATEENDRA M. SINHA, for Collector.

Krishnagar, the 13th May 1921.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
314	Pargana Bati-taki, m. Phulberya.	1,602 3 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only, 9 as 11 gds. 1 kr. 1 dt. share of each of the following mauzas will be sold :— Mauzas— Sitibatitaki, Abhoya Mukundapur, Astidangor, Baja, Bhatbarh, Bhuyan, Bhojenpur, Chhatrisbetya, Dahuka, Dangorpara, Dasagram, Durga chak, Darma chak, Elagerhe, Eravidangor, Fulbheri, Gargorhya chak, Gurhi, Gobinda chak, Gobindapur, Gopalbar, Jamarla, Jote, Kalankichhota, Kuranji, Kalika chak, Kunorpur, Kotal, Khagra-bheri, Khundarbheri, Khursai, Lakshauda, Madhubar, Mohammad chak, Mohanandi chak, Mosagan, Mukundapurhat, Palasi-dakhin, Radha Mohan chak, Ram chak, Ramdangar, Saibani, Simulya, Siru chak, Suriha, Sonadhar chak, Srichandanpur, Tapsia, Tala, Taladiha, Trilochanpur. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Srimatiya Anandamoyee Das and others.	954 3 2	.....	54 7 9
1032	Pargana Kasi-tora, kismat mahal Akbar.	1,398 9 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 4 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauza— Gopiballavpore As. Gopiballavpore Nadopal 16 Jogibar 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Krishna Lal Goswami and others.	868 5 0	.....	14 6 6 (March 1920 to March 1921).
1466	Pargana Ehandar, mahal Bar-bansi.	19,085 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 20, 22 to 43 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauzas— Asapura A. G. C. K. D. Bhojeraj chak 0 8 3 1 2 Chandkuri 0 8 3 1 2 Chap Sahara 0 8 3 1 2 Darhra 0 8 3 1 2 Darara chak kist 0 8 3 1 2 Datarda chak 0 8 3 1 2 Fajil chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gangadas chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gopal chak 0 8 3 1 2 Jotebar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kusla chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kaidana 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika 0 8 3 1 2 Kharikabar 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kharam chak 0 8 3 1 2 Lal chak 0 8 3 1 2 Majafar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Muhammad Ali chak 0 8 3 1 2 Mailkara 0 8 3 1 2 Nar 0 8 3 1 2 Saluka kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Sansahara 0 8 3 1 2 Sanchar kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Tulsi chak 0 8 3 1 2 Ayama chak 0 12 0 2 2 Bankabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Gumariabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Ganunda chak 0 12 0 2 2 Khandarbheri 0 12 0 2 2 Patna chak 0 12 0 2 2 Teladiha 0 12 0 2 2 Atmarambar 0 17 3 0 1 Barachhera 0 17 3 0 1 Bagageria 0 17 3 0 1 Baghadangar 0 17 3 0 1 Bishnupandit 0 17 3 0 1 Bharat chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chaturbhuj chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chandagobra kist 0 17 3 0 1 Dahanandan chak 0 17 3 0 1 Harinath chak 0 17 3 0 1 Jal chak 0 17 3 0 1 Malpari 0 17 3 0 1	Mr. R. K. Nag and others.	1,746 10 2	.....	500 C 3 (September 1919 to March 1921).

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Pargana Khander, mahal Barbausi— <i>concd.</i>	Rs. A. P. 19,085 0	.....	Malpari chak A. G. C. K. D. Noyan chak 0 17 3 0 1 Nedhua 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhu chak 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhu kist 0 17 3 0 1 Paramananda chak kist ... 0 17 3 0 1 Sanchehara 0 17 3 0 1 Bawat chak 4 5 1 1 0 Bas Pukuria 4 5 1 1 0 Benode chak 2 10 2 0 2 Eral chak 2 10 2 0 2 Eral kist 2 10 2 0 2 Eral uttar 2 10 2 0 2 Mass chak 2 10 1 1 1 Bhim chak 5 0 0 0 0 Prosad bar kismat 5 0 0 0 0 Ratan chak kismat 5 0 0 0 0 Sarfara chak 5 0 0 0 0 Teghorjunc Balda 5 0 0 0 0 Kalankai Bara 3 0 0 0 0 Daria 0 11 1 0 0 Atmarambar kist 1 15 2 0 2 Astidangar 1 15 2 0 2 Astidangar kismat 1 15 2 0 2 Bakrabad patna 1 15 2 0 2 Chenga 1 15 2 0 2 Duari patua 1 15 2 0 2 Duria chak 1 15 2 0 2 Eral dakhin 1 15 2 0 2 Gangadastar kismat 1 15 2 0 2 Gansak chak 1 15 2 0 2 Hari bar 1 15 2 0 2 Hari ram 1 15 2 0 2 Hariram chak 1 15 2 0 2 Hosenur 1 15 2 0 2 Jadu chak 1 15 2 0 2 Jamini chak 1 15 2 0 2 Jugalbar kismat 1 15 2 0 2 Juned chak 1 15 2 0 2 Landsaungi 1 15 2 0 2 Madhab bar chak 1 15 2 0 2 Mahabat chak 1 15 2 0 2 Mangapur 1 15 2 0 2 Masagan 1 15 2 0 2 Madina Hari chak 1 15 2 0 2 Madhabpur 1 15 2 0 2 Mammudpur 1 15 2 0 2 Mammudsbaj 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur kismat 1 15 2 0 2 Mirja chak 1 15 2 0 2 Pathra chak 1 15 2 0 2 Patrangri 1 15 2 0 2 Pratappur 1 15 2 0 2 Shah Newajpur 1 15 2 0 2 Serangi chak 1 15 2 0 2 Satai 1 15 2 0 2 Sikhar chak 1 15 2 0 2 Subhadra chak 1 15 2 0 2 Sujanagar 1 15 2 0 2 Saula Dakhin 3 11 0 1 1 Ballavbar 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdigerisana 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdipalsya 3 11 0 1 1 Barbausi 3 11 0 1 1 Barua chak 3 11 0 1 1 Bilkunja 3 11 0 1 1 Brindaban chak kist 3 11 0 1 1 Hatpatna 3 11 0 1 1 Kalagechha chak 3 11 0 1 1 Kauchanpur 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria kist 3 11 0 1 1 Kolanda 3 11 0 1 1 Krishnageria 3 11 0 1 1 Lanahat 3 11 0 1 1 Mobarak chak 3 11 0 1 1 Mahammad Kasimchak 3 11 0 1 1 Manabar chak 3 11 0 1 1 Mangloi 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra chak 3 11 0 1 1 Nurmahammad chak 3 11 0 1 1 Nua Kist 3 11 0 1 1 Paschimgeria 3 11 0 1 1 Piedragere 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur bar 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapura chak 3 11 0 1 1 Purbageria 3 11 0 1 1 Rampal chak 3 11 0 1 1 Ditto 3 11 0 1 1 Sayad Bidi chak 3 11 0 1 1 Safachar chak 3 11 0 1 1 Safi chak 3 11 0 1 1 Shyam Bhana chak 3 11 0 1 1		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.				

ASHU TOSH BANERJEE, for Collector.

Midnapore, the 19th May 1921.

Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the right side of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway, in the district of Pabna, will be put up to sale on the 25th July 1921.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions.—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it, and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
Conservative lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.		
1	Pabna	Pargana Ishaf-shahi, mauza Karnasuty.	167	Right side	...	132	...	...	Karnasuty brickfield.	North—By lands of Jamir Pramanik, Usuf Pramanik, Anusuf Pramanik, Gumarali Talukdar, Naserail Talukdar, Masuk Sarkar, Panchu Mondal, Syedali Sarkar, Amardi Pramanik, Namdar Khan, Sefat Pramanik, Sewat Pramanik, Jamin Pramanik, Madhu Mondal, Pabon Hezi, Doli Pramanik, Jaman Hazi, Nasirull Talukdar, Masim Pramanik, Alaf Sarkar, and Mamdali Akanda.
2	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	099	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	487	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	050	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	064	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	223	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.	East—By lands of Sadhu Pramanik, Nasiruddin Pramanik, Kasiruddin Pramanik, and lands of the main line of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway.
8	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	223	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	364	...	...	Ditto.	
10	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	030	...	...	Ditto.	South—By lands of Ibrahim Sarkar, Sabatulla Sarkar, Sabaruddin Pramanik, Tunid Pramanik, Misjan Pramanik, Alaboksh Mondal, Munshi Pramanik, Rafat Pramanik, Anyatulla Pramanik, Makid, Asiruddin Mondal, Nasirali Talukdar, Amir Uddin Mondal, Karim Pramanik, Gumarali Talukdar, Machu Pramanik, Auli Pramanik, Bayot Pramanik, Taluk Pandi, and Mosim Pramanik.
11	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	120	...	...	Ditto.	
12	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	110	...	...	Ditto.	
13	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	124	...	...	Ditto.	
14	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	090	...	...	Ditto.	
15	Do.	Pargana Ishaf-shahi, mauza Kalligati.	167	Ditto	...	074	...	...	Ditto.	
16	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.	West—By lands of Jamir Pramanik, Panchu Mondal, Karim Pramanik, Doud Mondal, Hatim Mondal, Babna Mondal, Kasim Pramanik and Ibrahim Sarkar.
17	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	118	...	...	Ditto.	
18	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	066	...	...	Ditto.	
19	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	369	...	...	Ditto.	
20	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	272	...	...	Ditto.	
21	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	030	...	...	Ditto.	
22	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	083	...	...	Ditto.	
23	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	162	...	...	Ditto.	
24	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	091	...	...	Ditto.	
25	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	033	...	...	Ditto.	
26	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	008	...	...	Ditto.	
27	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	001	...	...	Ditto.	
28	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	281	...	...	Ditto.	
29	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	019	...	...	Ditto.	
30	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	140	...	...	Ditto.	
31	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	156	...	...	Ditto.	
32	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	132	...	...	Ditto.	
33	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	089	...	...	Ditto.	
34	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	381	...	...	Ditto.	
35	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	273	...	...	Ditto.	
36	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	256	...	...	Ditto.	
37	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	050	...	...	Ditto.	

1.	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.		
38	Pabna	Pargana Isaf-shahi, mauza Kaligati.	167	Right side	...	039	...	...	Karnasuty brickfield.	
39	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
40	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	231	...	...	Ditto.	
41	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	236	...	...	Ditto.	
42	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	256	...	...	Ditto.	
43	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	282	...	...	Ditto.	
44	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	306	...	...	Ditto.	
45	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.	
46	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	289	...	...	Ditto.	
47	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	289	...	...	Ditto.	
48	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	388	...	...	Ditto.	
49	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	447	...	...	Ditto.	
50	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	264	...	...	Ditto.	
51	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	058	...	...	Ditto.	
52	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	033	...	...	Ditto.	
53	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	066	...	...	Ditto.	
54	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	167	...	...	Ditto.	
55	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	087	...	...	Ditto.	
56	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
57	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	249	...	...	Ditto.	
58	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	140	...	...	Ditto.	
59	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	401	...	...	Ditto.	
60	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	190	...	...	Ditto.	
61	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	198	...	...	Ditto.	
62	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	493	...	...	Ditto.	
63	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	231	...	...	Ditto.	
64	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	323	...	...	Ditto.	
65	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	001	...	...	Ditto.	
66	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	050	...	...	Ditto.	
67	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	070	...	...	Ditto.	
68	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	029	...	...	Ditto.	
69	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	554	...	...	Ditto.	
70	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	095	...	...	Ditto.	
71	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	157	...	...	Ditto.	
72	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
73	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	173	...	...	Ditto.	
74	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	020	...	...	Ditto.	
75	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	004	...	...	Ditto.	
76	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	153	...	...	Ditto.	
77	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	008	...	...	Ditto.	
78	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.	
79	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	300	...	...	Ditto.	
80	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	330	...	...	Ditto.	
81	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
82	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	165	...	...	Ditto.	
83	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	727	...	...	Ditto.	
84	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	186	...	...	Ditto.	
85	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
86	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	116	...	...	Ditto.	
87	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	112	...	...	Ditto.	
88	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	215	...	...	Ditto.	
89	Do.	Ditto	167	Ditto	...	248	...	...	Ditto.	

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimal.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.		
90	Punna ...	Pargana Isaf-shahi, mauza Kaligati.	167	Right side	...	521	...	...	Karnasuty brickfield.	
91	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	095	...	...	Ditto.	
92	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	190	...	...	Ditto.	
93	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	178	...	...	Ditto.	
94	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	070	...	...	Ditto.	
95	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	580	...	...	Ditto.	
96	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	455	...	...	Ditto.	
97	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	008	...	...	Ditto.	
98	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	132	...	...	Ditto.	
99	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	250	...	...	Ditto.	
100	Do. ...	Ditto ...	167	Ditto ...	...	074	...	...	Ditto.	
					Total ...	18'460				

Pabna, the 30th May 1921.

U. P. GUHA, *for* Collector.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

**Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 10th
June 1921.**

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.				
			Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital	...	...	10,10,32,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	8,77,19,000	0 0
					Other authorized securities under the Act	...	1,38,42,000	0 0
Capital paid up	...	...	5,33,83,000	0 0	Loans	...	14,65,15,000	0 0
Reserve	...	...	3,70,30,000	0 0	Cash Credits	...	20,79,93,000	0 0
Public Deposits	...	...	7,62,47,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	...	13,94,03,000	0 0
Other Deposits	...	...	69,74,52,000	0 0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	...	89,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra	...	...	54,75,000	0 0	Bullion	...	3,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities	...	...			Dead Stock	...	2,09,68,000	0 0
Sundries	...	...	1,32,12,000	0 0	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...		
					Sundries	...	49,01,000	0 0
					Balances with other Banks	...	12,69,000	0 0
							62,27,00,000	0 0
					Cash	...	26,00,99,000	0 0
			88,27,99,000	0 0			88,27,99,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	...	...	...	£	17,700
Advances in London	...	...	...	£	3,81,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	...	...	...	£	89,972
Percentage	...	32.82			
Bank Rate	...	5½			

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY (*offg.*),
Managing Governors.
(1079-1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bankura.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1921.**

NOTICE under section 19(2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, is hereby given to his creditors, that the insolvency petition filed by Atul Chandra Mahadani, son of late Nadar Chand Mahadani, resident of Vishuapur, thana chowki Vishuapur, district Bankura, has been admitted by this Court and that the 2nd July 1921 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, District Judge.
Bankura, the 14th June 1921. (1075—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 14 of 1921.**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 17th May 1921, filed by Kabir Ahmed, son of Shafar Ali, of Solasahar, police-station Pachalaish, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Mr. Percival to act as Receiver. Insolvent to produce moveables within seven days and apply for discharge within a year.
Dated this 13th day of June 1921.

J. H. A. STREET, District Judge.
(1085—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 18 of 1921.**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th April 1921, filed by Nedu Molla, son of Rupai Molla, of Khatial, police-station Madaripur, and on the application of the debtor himself it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.
Dated this 13th day of June 1921.

D. CHAKRABARTI, District Judge.
(1053—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.**INSOLVENCY APPLICATIONS Nos. 5, 6 AND 8 of 1921.**

PURSUANT to petitions, dated 7th February 1921, filed by Chandi Charan Kundu, Joyneswar Kundu and Bepin Behari Kundu, of Bishun-li, police-station Nagarkanda, district Faridpur, and on the applications of the debtors themselves it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.
Dated this 13th day of June 1921.

D. CHAKRABARTI, District Judge.
(1054—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Karali Charan Sirkar, son of late Dinonath Sirkar, of Arandi, thana Arambagh, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 11 of 1921 and that the 24th June 1921 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. C. CHAUDHURI, for District Judge.
Chinsurah, the 25th April 1921. (752—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 of 1921.**

KAMAL KISHORE DAS, alias Kamru Das, son of Jaynath Das, deceased, resident of Jorepakuri, police-station Moyuguri, district Jalpaiguri, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 23rd day of June 1921 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Jalpaiguri.

S. K. GUOSH, for District Judge.
Jalpaiguri, the 10th June 1921. (1055—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1921.**

(ACT V OF 1920.)

In the matter of Abu Sheikh, of Chaudpara, police-station Sujaganj, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 2nd July 1921.

W. H. CARTER, District Judge (offg.).
Berhampore, the 13th June 1921. (1074—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 of 1920.**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 19th November 1920, filed by Uday Chand Saha, son of late Jagamohan Saha, of Lahund-Dangargaon, thana Katiadi, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 10th day of June 1921.

C. BARTLEY, District Judge.
(1088—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 of 1920.**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 19th November 1920, filed by Ishan Chandra Saha, son of late Jagamohan Saha, of Lahund-Dangargaon, thana Katiadi, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 10th day of June 1921.

C. BARTLEY, District Judge.
(1089—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1920.**

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 19th November 1920, filed by Girish Chandra Saha, son of late Jagamohan Saha, of Lahund-Dangargaon, thana Katiadi, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 10th day of June 1921.

C. BARTLEY, District Judge.
(1090—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 26 of 1921.

Petitioner Ram Chandra Mukherji, son of late Modhusudan Mukherji, of Dumuria, police-station Jibanagar, district Nadia.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors, that the abovenamed petitioner has filed an insolvency petition and that 9th July 1921 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A. L. MUKHERJI, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 17th June 1921. (1091—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 27 of 1921.

Petitioner Rajani Kanta Mukherji, son of late Modhusudan Mukherji, of Dumuria, police-station Jibanagar, district Nadia.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors, that the abovenamed petitioner has filed an insolvency petition and that 9th July 1921 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A. L. MUKHERJI, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 17th June 1921. (1092—1)

NOTICE

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 30 of 1921.

PRESENT :

H. Comyn Maitland, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.
KARIM-UDDIN, son of late Khosh Mamud, of Chandanpat, police-station Kotwali, in the district of Rangpur, was on the 1st day of June 1921 adjudged an insolvent by this Court. He is to apply for his final discharge within six months.

H. C. MAITLAND, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 10th June 1921. (1056—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 67 of 1920.

PRESENT :

H. Comyn Maitland, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.
TASAR MAMUD SHIEKH, son of late Shadu Sheikh, of Gokuler Bhita, known as Buraburi, police-station Ulipur, in the district of Rangpur, was on the 1st day of June 1921 adjudged an insolvent by this Court. He is to apply for his final discharge within six months.

H. C. MAITLAND, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 10th June 1921. (1057—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 of 1921.

Ganesh Chandra Dhar, son of Lakshinarain Dhar, of Hattu Koshba, Tolligunge, applicant.
To Debendra Nath Nundy and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of June 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 27th day of June 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. SMITHER, District Judge.

Alipur, the 16th June 1921. (1093—1)

BIDHURANJAN LAHIRY, M.A., B.L., Pleader, District Court, Rangpur, intends to be admitted as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(1022—4—1030)

JYOTISH CHANDRA SETT, M.A., B.Sc., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(957—4—956)

RAKHAL CHANDRA BASU, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(1024—4—1024)

SAURINDRA MOHAN SEN intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

(955—4—942)

Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

THE College reopens on the 28th June 1921. Printed forms of application for admission can be had at the College office, which remains open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admissions to the First Year Class have already commenced.

The College is affiliated up to the B. A. Standard in English, Bengali, Logic (I. A.), History (Pass and Honours), Philosophy (Pass and Honours) and Sanskrit (Pass and Honours).

The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of three first class M.A.'s. Special arrangements have been made for Tutorials and Monthly Examinations.

Forty students, sons of bona-fide pandits, are permitted to read at the concession rate of Rs. 2 as monthly tuition fee.

Students of this College are allowed to read Honours History and Honours Philosophy at the Presidency College without any extra charge.

There is excellent hostel accommodation for muftasil students. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 are awarded on the results of the annual examinations.

Intensive study of Sanskrit on the approved methods is encouraged by all means.

SHYAMA CHARAN MOOKERJEE,

Professor-in-Charge.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta, the 13th June 1921.

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Faridpur Collectorate on Rs. 100 a month with temporary allowance at the usual rate. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Collector up to the 25th June 1921. No one need apply who has no experience in accounts work. Applicants must state their age and previous service in the Accounts Department in their applications.

G. P. HOGG, Collector.

Faridpur, the 10th June 1921.

WANTED candidates for admission into the Amin Class of the B. G. Technical School, Rangpur. Students passing the Middle English or Middle Vernacular examinations and the annual examination for promotion to class VII (4th class) of High English Schools, above 16 years old, are qualified for admission, but preference will be given to students of higher classes of High English Schools.

There are two scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month tenable for one year for the two best boys of this class. Session commences from July. There is a Hindu Hostel attached to the school. Muhammadan students may put up at the Hare Moslem Hostel, Rangpur.

SIDDHESHWAR SHARMA, Superintendent
B. G. Technical School.

Rangpur, the 26th May 1921.

Notice.

WANTED an Overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem for the District Board of Bogra, at present for a period of one year. None need apply who is not qualified under the rules and has no experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th June 1921.

SYED RIYAZ UDDIN QUAZI, Chairman.

Bogra District Board's office, the 16th May 1921.

(1049—3)

Notice.

WANTED a first class District Health Officer by the District Board of Mymensingh on a monthly salary of Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 500 by an annual increment of Rs. 20, plus travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. Applicants must possess a registrable medical qualification and a recognised Diploma of Public Health, including the D. P. H. of the Calcutta University. The applications with certificates, testimonials and a statement of age, past services and place of birth should reach the undersigned in sealed cover by the 27th June 1921.

The service will be probationary for the first year and the successful candidate shall have to join on the 7th of July 1921.

S. A. HOSAIN, Chairman, District Board.

Mymensingh, the 26th May 1921.

(973—3)

Wanted

A DISTRICT Engineer for the District Board of Chittagong, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500, plus travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government notification No. 1781 L.S.G., dated the 19th December 1912.

Applications should be submitted on or before 11th July 1921 in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Chittagong, and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer."

Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary original certificates and testimonials required by the rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned.

S. C. SEN, Chairman, District Board.

Chittagong, the 7th June 1921.

(1041—3)

Public Works Department, Bengal.**NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified that as the bridge in the 5th mile of the Sodepore-Thakurpore Road has to be reconstructed in connection with the Nowi Sunthi Anti-malarial Project, traffic over this bridge has been stopped; a diversion road has, however, been constructed to accommodate the traffic until such time as the new bridge is completed. It is expected that the new bridge will be open for traffic by the end of July 1921.

W. J. KERR, Executive Engineer,
Sanitary Drainage Division.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1921.

Imperial Bank of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be closed for transfer of shares from Friday, 1st July, to Wednesday, 20th July, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,

N. M. MURRAY (offg.),
Managing Governors.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1921.

(1086—2)

Proclamation.

A REWARD of Rs. 100 is offered for the destruction of the following rogue elephant which is dangerous to human life and property. The description of the animal is given below :—

A Makna which frequents the Dumchipara Reserved Forest (near Makrapara Tea Estate).

His foot-print is about 18 inches to 19 inches diameter and height about 9 feet 6 inches.

The animal recently killed a cooly at Makrapara Tea Garden.

W. H. NELSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Jalpaiguri, the 18th June 1921.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next ordinary examination of candidates for Certificate of Competency as Engineers and Engine Drivers of Inland Steam and Motor Vessels under Act 1 of 1917 will be held at Goalundo, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July 1921.

Applications to be permitted to go up for examination for any of the above grade certificates, must be made at the Subdivisional Office, Goalundo, not later than five days prior to date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials and paying the fees.

E. C. WITHERS, COMDR., R.I.M., Port Officer.

Chittagong, the 11th June 1921.

(1094—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Lost.

THE Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 515 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1916 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surendra Nath Banerjee, Hari Nath Rai Chowdhury and Kusum Kamini Debi, executors of Monmotho Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surendra Nath Banerjee, one of the executors to the estate of Monmotho Chatterjee.

Residence—Panhati, Post office Ghoshpara, district 24-Parganas.

(815—3—1032)

Lost.

THE allotment letter No. 376 $\frac{B}{F}$ of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Mathur Lal Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Mathur Lal Ram, Ganja vendor.

Residence—Serajganj.

(984—3—1068)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Bengal Ship Building and Navigation Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Bengal Ship Building and Navigation Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Indian Industrial Museums, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Indian Industrial Museums, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of the Lotus Library, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of the Lotus Library, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the Company will be dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1921.

The Khassia (Hills) Assam Company, Limited.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Khassia Hills (Assam) Company, Limited, held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Council House Street, on Monday, the 6th June, at 4 p.m. It was resolved that this Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue to carry on its business and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. F. Rossetti be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & CO.

Calcutta, the 10th June 1921.

(1042—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of the Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at No. 6, The Mall, Dum Dum, near Calcutta, on the 9th day of June 1921, the resolution below mentioned was passed as an extraordinary resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue to carry on its business and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Gerald Patrick Doherty be and is hereby appointed the Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

Dated the 14th June 1921.

GERALD P. DOHERTY, Liquidator.
(1050—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being wound up voluntarily are required on or before the 1st day of August 1921 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator or by his solicitors or personally to come in and prove the said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will not be admitted.

Dated the 14th day of June 1921.

GERALD P. DOHERTY, Liquidator.
(1052—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of the Khassia Hills (Assam) Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st day of July 1921, at 4 o'clock in the noon.

Dated the 16th day of June 1921.

F. ROSSETTI, Liquidator.
(1076—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of the Khassia Hills (Assam) Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being wound up voluntarily, are required on or before the 1st day of July 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator or by his solicitor or personally to come in and prove the said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will not be admitted.

Dated the 16th day of June 1921.

F. ROSSETTI, Liquidator.
(1077—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and in the matter of Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Limited (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the sixth day of July 1921, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated the 14th day of June 1921.

GERALD P. DOWERY, Liquidator.
(1051—1)

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

PARTS I, II, and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

Despatch of Sea-borne Mails.

MAILS FOR—	Day or date of closing of mails.	LATEST HOURS OF POSTING AT THE G. P. O.			
		UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.		REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.	
		Without late fee.	With late fee.*	Without late fee.	With late fee.*
United Kingdom, Europe, Aden, Egypt, East and West Africa and America ...	Thursday ...	P.M. 6-0	P.M. 7-0	P.M. 5-0	P.M. 5-30
Ceylon ...	Daily ...	4-45	5-15	4-0	4-30
† Australia and New Zealand (via Colombo) ...	June 25 ...	4-45	5-15	4-0	4-30
Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Federated Malay States, Philippine Islands, Netherlands, India, Siam, China and Japan per SS. "Nam Sang" ...	" 22 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Burma ...	" 23 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Port Blair (Direct) ...	" 22 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0

NOTE.—The latest date and hour for booking Money Orders and parcels for the United Kingdom and foreign countries with which mail communication exists is 4 P.M. and 5-30 P.M., respectively, on Wednesday.

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered or unregistered article of the Letter Mail to any place in the countries named above except for Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

† When there is no direct mail from Calcutta, correspondence for South Africa and Mauritius posted up to 4-45 P.M. in the Calcutta G. P. O. is despatched to Bombay and correspondence for Australia and New Zealand posted up to 4-45 P.M. to Colombo for transmission by the first available steamer.

Calcutta G. P. O., the 20th June 1921.

C. D. RAE, Presidency Post Master.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids.

Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms.

Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms and **Cinchonidine** can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

Quinoidine or *pure amorphous alkaloid* is for sale to Missionaries and Government institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system* and are obtainable from the **Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.**

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lb. and above in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lb. but below 60 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 49 "
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 50 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb. (only small quantities available)	...	...	" 22 " (when in stock).

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 11 " (when in stock).

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinoidine in non-Tablet form (when in stock) at Rs. 9 per lb.

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinine is available in 1 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.

Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Residual Alkaloid (when available) Rs. 9 per lb.

Quinoidine is available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinine is to be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa at Rs. 48 per lb. irrespective of quantity.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash only or by remittance transfer receipts payable in advance. Price of postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post-office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of postage is given below.

[For $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11 annas, 2 lb. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-1, 3 lb. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-4, 4 lb. Re. 1-7.]

			Rs.	A.
Quinoidine Tablet	1 lb.,	weg. 3 lb.,	postage	...
Ditto	2 "	" "	6 "	"
Ditto	3 "	" "	9 "	"

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 30th June 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
61 1	Bali, pargana Plassy.	Rs. A. P. ...	No ...	1a. 13g. 1c. 1k. ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Bibhutí Bhusan Pal Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 584 9 1	...	14 9 0	Arrear for the year— 1917-18 ... 2 10 3 1918-19 ... 4 4 11 1919-20 ... 4 4 11 1920-21 ... 4 4 11 16 9 0
61 2	Ditto	...	No ...	6 annas ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jatindra Nath Pal Chowdhury and others.	2,111 10 4	...	2 13 7	Arrear for the year as detailed below— 1909-10 ... 0 7 0 1910-11 ... 0 2 1 1911-12 ... 0 3 8 1912-13 ... 0 3 8 1913-14 ... 0 3 8 1914-15 ... 0 3 8 1915-16 ... 0 3 8 1916-17 ... 0 3 8 1917-18 ... 0 3 8 1918-19 ... 0 3 7 1919-20 ... 0 3 7 1920-21 ... 0 3 8 2 13 7
3188 3	Begamabad, pargana Begamabad.	...	No ...	2 annas 8 pies ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Debendra Narayan Singha.	2,373 12 0	...	482 10 0	482 10 0 Attached under order of the Sub-Judge of Nadia in his money execution case No. 57 of 1917.

Krishnagar, the 13th May 1921.

JATENDRA M. SINHA, for Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th June 1921, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1921, at 12 noon, for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share, and that the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
314	Pargana Bati-taki, m. Phulbary.	1,602 3 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only, 9 as. 11 gds. 1 kr. 1 dt. share of each of the following mauzas will be sold :— Mauzas— Siti-batitaki, Abhoya Mukundapur, Astidangor, Baja, Bhatbarh, Bhuyan, Bhojpur, Chhatrisbetya, Dahuka, Dangorpara, Dasagram, Durga chak, Darma chak, Elagerhe, Eradagor, Fulbheri, Gargorhya chak, Gurhi, Gobinda chak, Gobindapur, Gopalbar, Jamarla, Jote, Kalankichhota, Karanjli, Kalika chak, Kunorpur, Kotal, Khagra-bheri, Khandarbhari, Khursai, Lakshanda, Madhubar, Mohammad chak, Mohanandi chak, Mowgan, Mukundapurhat, Pamel-dakhin, Radha Mohan chak, Ram chak, Ramdangar, Saibani, Stimulya, Siru chak, Suriha, Sonadhar chak, Srichandanpur, Tapsia, Tala, Taladiha, Trilochanpur. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Srimatya Anandamoyee Dasi and others.	954 3 2	.....	54 7 9
1032	Pargana Kasi-jora, kismat mahal Akhaur.	1,398 9 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauza— Gopiballavpore As. Gopiballavpore Nadopal ... 16 Jogibar 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Krishna Lal Goswami and others.	868 5 0	.....	14 6 6 (March 1920 to March 1921).
1466	Pargana Kbander, mahal Bar-bansel.	19,086 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding separate account Nos. 1, 2, 3 to 20, 22 to 43 only. The following share of each of the mauzas will be sold— Mauzas— Asapura A. G. C. K. D. Bhojera chak 0 8 3 1 2 Chaudkuri 0 8 3 1 2 Chap Sahara 0 8 3 1 2 Dachra 0 8 3 1 2 Dargera chak kist 0 8 3 1 2 Datarda chak 0 8 3 1 2 Fajil chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gangadas chak 0 8 3 1 2 Gopal chak 0 8 3 1 2 Jotebar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kusia chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kaidana 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika 0 8 3 1 2 Kharikabar 0 8 3 1 2 Kharika chak 0 8 3 1 2 Kharom chak 0 8 3 1 2 Lai chak 0 8 3 1 2 Majafar chak 0 8 3 1 2 Muhammad Ali chak 0 8 3 1 2 Malkara 0 8 3 1 2 Nar 0 8 3 1 2 Saluka kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Samsahara 0 8 3 1 2 Sanchar kismat 0 8 3 1 2 Tulsi chak 0 8 3 1 2 Ayama chak 0 12 0 2 2 Bankabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Gumariabheri 0 12 0 2 2 Ganunda chak 0 12 0 2 2 Khandarbhari 0 12 0 2 2 Patna chak 0 12 0 2 2 Teladila 0 12 0 2 2 Atmarambar 0 17 3 0 1 Borachhara 0 17 3 0 1 Bagaderia 0 17 3 0 1 Baghadangar 0 17 3 0 1 Bishnupandit 0 17 3 0 1 Bharat chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chaturbhuj chak 0 17 3 0 1 Chandagobra kist 0 17 3 0 1 Dahanandian chak 0 17 3 0 1 Harinath chak 0 17 3 0 1 Jai chak 0 17 3 0 1 Malpari 0 17 3 0 1	Mr. R. K. Nag and others.	1,746 10 2	.....	540 0 3 (September 1919 to March 1921).

Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Pargana Khander, mahal Bar-hausi—consid.	Rs. A. P. 19,085 0 0	.....	Malpari chak ... A. G. C. K. D. ... 0 17 3 0 1 Noyan chak ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nedhus ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhua chak ... 0 17 3 0 1 Nadhua kist ... 0 17 3 0 1 Paramananda chak kist ... 0 17 3 0 1 Sanchehara ... 0 17 3 0 1 Basat chak ... 4 5 1 1 0 Bas Pukuria ... 4 5 1 1 0 Benode chak ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral chak ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral kist ... 2 10 2 0 2 Eral uttar ... 2 10 2 0 2 Masa chak ... 2 10 1 1 1 Bhim chak ... 5 0 0 0 0 Prosad bar kismat ... 5 0 0 0 0 Ratan chak kismat ... 5 0 0 0 0 Sarfara chak ... 5 0 0 0 0 Teghorijune Balida ... 5 0 0 0 0 Kalankal Bars ... 3 0 0 0 0 Daria ... 0 11 1 0 0 Atmarambar kist ... 1 15 2 0 2 Astidanger ... 1 15 2 0 2 Astidanger kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Bakrabad patna ... 1 15 2 0 2 Onenga ... 1 15 2 0 2 Duari patna ... 1 15 2 0 2 Duria chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Eral dakhin ... 1 15 2 0 2 Gangadasar kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Gopak chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hari bar ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hari ram ... 1 15 2 0 2 Haciram chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Hosen ur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jadu chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jamini chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jugalbar kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Jused chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Laudangri ... 1 15 2 0 2 Madhab bar chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mahabat chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Maugapur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Masagan ... 1 15 2 0 2 Madina Hari chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Madhabpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mammudpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Kammudsbaj ... 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Matkadpur kismat ... 1 15 2 0 2 Mirja chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Patbra chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Patraugi ... 1 15 2 0 2 Pratappur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Shah Newajpur ... 1 15 2 0 2 Serangi chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Satsal ... 1 15 2 0 2 Sikhar chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Subhadra chak ... 1 15 2 0 2 Ujansar ... 1 15 2 0 2 Saula Dakhin ... 3 11 0 1 1 Ballavbar ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdigeriasana ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bagdipalasya ... 3 11 0 1 1 Barhausi ... 3 11 0 1 1 Barua chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Bilkunja ... 3 11 0 1 1 Brindaban chak kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Hatpatna ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kalagechha chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kaschanpur ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kapasgeria kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Kolanda ... 3 11 0 1 1 Krishnageria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Lanahat ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mobarak chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mahammad Kasimchak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Manahar chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Mangloi ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nibra chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Normahammad chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Nua Kist ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pachimgerya ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pindragere ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapur bar ... 3 11 0 1 1 Pithapura chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Purbageria ... 3 11 0 1 1 Rampal chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Ditto ... 3 11 0 1 1 Sayed Bibi chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Safachar chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Safi chak ... 3 11 0 1 1 Shyam Bhona chak ... 3 11 0 1 1				
				All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.				

ASHU TOSH BANERJEE, for Collector.

Midnapore, the 19th May 1921.

S. LEES. S. A. H. SITWELL.
Superintendent. Secretary & Treasurer.
PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 20th June 1921.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 17th June 1921.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital	...	10,14,32,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	8,66,89,000	0 0
Capital paid up	...	5,34,83,000	0 0	Other authorized securities under the Act	...	1,38,42,000	0 0
Reserve	...	3,70,85,000	0 0	Loans	...	14,50,33,000	0 0
Public Deposits	...	5,85,25,000	0 0	Cash Credits	...	20,86,88,000	0 0
Other Deposits	...	71,76,70,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	...	13,49,60,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra	...	55,20,000	0 0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	...	42,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities	...	.....	.....	Bullion	...	2,000	0 0
Sundries	...	1,35,52,000	0 0	Dead Stock	...	2,99,69,000	0 0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...	.....	.....
				Sundries	...	56,06,500	0 0
				Balances with other Banks	...	14,45,000	0 0
						61,72,76,000	0 0
				Cash	...	26,85,59,000	0 0
						88,58,35,000	0 0
		88,58,35,000	0 0			88,58,35,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London ... £ 21,300

Advances in London ... £ 381,000

Cash and balances at other Banks in London ... £ 98,721

Percentage ... 33-76

Bank Rate ... 5½

N. H. Y. WARREN,

N. M. MURRAY (offg.),

Managing Governors.

(1136—1)

Sheriff's sale proclamation.

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to the order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the 8th day of April 1921, in suit No. 189 of 1917 (Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., versus Subodh Chandra Mullick) by the Sheriff of Calcutta in his sale room on the ground floor of the Court house by public auction, on Friday, the 22nd day of July 1921, at the hour of 12 noon, the following property claimed by the decree-holder to be the property of Subodh Chandra Mullick since deceased the judgment-debtor in the said suit.

All that two storied brick built house with the land whereon the same is built containing about 8 cottahs, more or less, situate lying at and being premises No. 2-1, Creek Row, and Nos. 4-1A and 4-1B, Gangaram Palit Lane, Holding No. 21 of Block No. VII in the South Division of the town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows, viz., on the north by Creek Row, on the East by a drain filled up lane, on the south by Gangaram Palit's Lane and on the west by No. 2, Creek Row, and in respect whereof the annual sum of Rs. 1, 7 and 8 is payable as Government revenue.

From searches made in the office of the Registrar of Assurances at Calcutta from January 1909 to 4th April 1921 both inclusive it appears that on the 24th day of July 1912 the said judgment debtor executed a security bond in favour of the Gorakpur Bank, Ltd., whereby after reciting *inter alia* that the said judgment-debtor had been appointed the said Bank's Agent in Calcutta he the judgment-debtor mortgaged and hypothecated the said premises No. 2-1, Creek Row, and Nos. 4-1A, and 4-1B, Gangaram Palit's Lane, in favour of the said

Bank as collateral security for payment of any debts advanced by the said Bank through the judgment-debtor as agent or loss to be incurred by the said Bank for any transaction entered into by it through him as agent.

It also appears from the said searches that by an Indenture, dated the 19th May 1920, and made between the said Gorakpur Bank and its Liquidators of the one part and one Satis Chandra Mullick of 45, Sri Gopal Mullick Lane of the other part, reciting *inter alia* that there was then due and owing to the said Bank the sum of Rs. 72,500 by the said Subodh Chandra Mullick. The assignment was in respect of the said sum of Rs. 72,500 then due and owing to the said Bank by the said judgment-debtor and all interest then due and thenceforth to become due thereon and all other claims and demands of the said Bank against the said Subodh Chandra Mullick and the benefit of all securities for the same.

The sum for the recovery of which the sale has been ordered is Rs. 7,784-15-6 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 11th January 1918 until realisation and Rs. 246-14 for costs besides the costs of execution.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Sheriff of Calcutta on the ground-floor of High Court on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

C. L. Bose, Sheriff.

D. C. Mitra, Attorney for the plaintiff.

High Court, O. S., Sheriff's office, the 17th day of June 1921. (1108—1)

NOTIFICATION.

**In the Court of the First Sub-Judge,
Jessore.**

TITLE EXECUTION CASE No. 123 of 1920.

The Jessore Loan Co., Ltd., decree-holders,

versus

Deb Narain Ghosh Chowdhury, judgment-debtor.

Sale date fixed for 18th July 1921.

THE entire right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in three annas four gandas share of the estate Ramnagar twelve annas, tauzi No. 237 of the Jessore Collectorate, pargana Emadpur, bearing annual revenue of Rs. 1,103-4.

The entire right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in three annas four gandas share of the estate taraf Senhati, tauzi No. 963 of the Khulna Collectorate, pargana Issanpur, bearing annual revenue of Rs. 2,537-7-6 only.

The entire right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in three annas four gandas share of the estate taraf Talberiah, tauzi No. 275 of the Jessore Collectorate, pargana Isufpur, bearing annual revenue of Rs. 1,329-5-6 only.

J. C. SEN, Sub-Judge.

Jessore, the 23rd June 1921.

(1142-1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Munsif of Suri.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 47 of 1921.

Rajani Nath Banerji, decree-holder,

versus

Minor Samananda Choudhuri, minor Lachmi Narayan Choudhuri by their guardian mother Bibasana Devi, widow of late Radhika Prasanna Choudhuri, judgment-debtors.

THE interest of the judgment-debtors in the property mentioned below will be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court on 1st day of August 1921, at 12 noon, in auction sale for realization of Rs. 504-5 annas.

Pargana sabek Moureswar, thana Suri, estate Deyarpur, bearing tauzi No. 203 of the Birbhum Collectorate, 4 gandas, 1 kara, 2 krantis and 1 danti share of the proprietary right. Land revenue in 16 annas share of Rs. 1,202.

MANORANJAN RAY, Munsif.

Suri, the 20th June 1921.

(1126-1)

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at
Asansol.**

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 13 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by George Halley Brown, of 68, Loco Quarters, Asansol, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 9th July 1921 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 14th June 1921.

(1110-1-1179)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge
at Asansol.**

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 13 of 1920.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 30th August 1920, filed by Pyari Lal Adhikari, son of late Gopal Chandra Adhikari, of Jamuria, police-station Jamuria, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the

19th February 1921 and he was directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 19th February 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.

(1111-1-1182)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge
at Asansol.**

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 19 of 1920.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 18th December 1920, filed by Mahamad Hossain and minor Abdul Gafur by his next friend Mahamad Hossain, sons of late Waseli Sadagar, of Aurangabad, district Gaya, at present residing at Barakar, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtors, themselves and on reading their petition and hearing their pleader the debtors were adjudged insolvents on the 9th April 1921 and they were directed to apply for their discharge within one year from 9th April 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.

(1112-1-1184)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge
at Asansol.**

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 2 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 6th January 1921, filed by Kirtebash De, son of late Haradhan De, of Begunia, police-station Barakar, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 19th March 1921 and he was directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 19th March 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.

(1113-1-1185)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the Subordinate Judge
at Asansol.**

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 17 of 1920.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 24th November 1920, filed by Nanda Gopal Chatterjee, son of late Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, of Pragpur, subdivision Asansol, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 2nd April 1921 and he was directed to apply for his discharge within one year from 2nd April 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.

(1114-1-1183)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1920.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 28th August 1920, filed by Ramsai Sen, son of late Kaugal Chandra Sen, of Gholekiyari, subdivision Asansol, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 21st May 1921, and he was directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 21st May 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.
(1115—1—1181)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 3 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 7th January 1921, filed by Ramkanai Khan, son of late Srimantalal Khan, of Bolekunda, subdivision Asansol, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 2nd April 1921, and he was directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 2nd April 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 14th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.
(1116—1—1186)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 1 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 4th January 1921, filed by Kanai Lal Mitra, son of late Nilmadhab Mitra, of Chora, police-station Ondal, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and reading his petition and hearing his pleader the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 11th June 1921 and he was directed to apply for his discharge within six months from 11th June 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 20th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.
(1118—1—1180)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 9 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 23rd February 1921, filed by Bholanath Chatterji, son of late Mrityunjoy Chatterji, of Chakdala, subdivision Asansol, district Burdwan, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader the debtor was adjudged an insolvent on the 11th June 1921 and he was directed to apply for his discharge within one year from the 11th June 1921. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

Dated this 20th day of June 1921.

P. C. BASU, Sub-Judge.
(1119—1—1162)

In the Court of the District Judge of, Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hari Mohan alias Haradhan Chowdhury, son of late Rasik Lal Chowdhury, of Mandar, ch. Belpur, district Birbhum, the applicant in the above case, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 7th June 1921.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Suri, the 21st June 1921.

(1124—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 15 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 19th April 1921, filed by Arban Ali, son of Shomsher Ali, of Nischintapur, police-station Fatickchari, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Mr. Percival to act as Receiver. Insolvent to produce his moveables within a week and apply for discharge within twelve months.

Dated this 20th day of June 1921.

J. H. A. STREET, District Judge.

(1144—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Darjeeling.

CASE No. 5 of 1921.

Ratnaman Magar, of New Terai Tea Association applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed debtor has presented a petition to this Court praying to be adjudicated an insolvent and the Court has fixed the 18th July 1921 for the hearing of the said petition.

N. K. ROY, for Deputy Commissioner.

Darjeeling, the 20th June 1921.

(1135—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 63 of 1921.

HARI MOHAN PALI, son of Nitaloo Pali, deceased, resident of Mallikpur, police-station Pirganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 20th day of July 1921 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

S. K. GHOSH, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 17th June 1921.

(1101—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 64 of 1921.

KISTA RAM PALI, son of Nitaloo Pali, deceased, resident of Mallikpur, police-station Pirganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 21st day of July 1921 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

S. K. GHOSH, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 17th June 1921.

(1102—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Dinajpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 65 of 1921.

BASAR MAHOMED SARKAR, son of Hazi Amar Muhammad Molla, deceased, resident of Puriya, police-station Biroil, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 22nd day of July 1921 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

S. K. GHOSH, for District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 18th June 1921. (1109—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Dinajpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 66 of 1921.

BOSETULLA SARKER, son of Sonabul Mahomed, deceased, resident of Sadarpur, police-station Kotwali, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 23rd day of July 1921 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

S. K. GHOSH, for District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 21st June 1921. (1125—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Faridpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 29 of 1921.

TAKE notice that Gagan Khan, son of late Osman Khan, of Nayachar, police-station Madaripur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 13th July 1921 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 22nd June 1921.

D. CHAKRABARTI, District Judge.
(1140—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

**In the Court of the District Judge at
Faridpur.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 9 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th February 1921, filed by Ahmed Munshi and Ukiluddin Matbor, sons of Uzir Mahmud, of Kamalapur, police-station Kalkini, and on the application of the debtors themselves it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated this 21st day of June 1921.

D. CHAKRABARTI, District Judge.
(1141—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.**

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Sheik Montazuddin and Sheik Sabkotulla, sons of late Khalil Box, of Barabazar, Chinsura, thana Chinsura, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 15 of 1921 and that the 1st July 1921 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. C. CHAUDHURY, for District Judge.
Chinsura, the 30th April 1921. (790—1—1155)

**In the Court of the Additional District
Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.**

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ram Jash, of Lilloah, thana Lilloah, district Hooghly, was on the 2nd June 1921 adjudged an insolvent. The 13th July 1921 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

A. A. PATTERSON, Additional District Judge.
Howrah, the 14th June 1921. (1103—1—1161)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Jessore.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, that Surendra Nath Ghose, son of late Shama Charan Ghose, of Agrail, police-station Gaighata, at present Bongaon, Matiganja, district Jessore, has applied for being adjudged insolvent and that the 6th July 1921 has been fixed for hearing of the application.

B. K. BASU, District Judge.
Jessore, the 21st June 1921. (1121—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the District Judge at
Midnapore.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 21 of 1921.

PRESENT:

M. Yusuf, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 30th April 1921, filed by R. Martin, late Fireman, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Kharagpur, debtor, and on the application of the above debtor himself and on reading the petition of insolvency and an affidavit in support of the same and hearing Babu Binode Behari Roy, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Notice is hereby given that the 23rd July 1921 has been fixed for proof of debts by the creditors and that they must prove their debts on that date. The insolvent must apply for his discharge on 10th December 1921.

Dated this 20th day of June 1921.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.
(1117—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Murshidabad.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1921.

(Act V of 1920.)

In the matter of Gopi Krishna Mandal, of Dangapara, police-station Daulatabad, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 2nd July 1921.

W. H. CARTER, Offg. District Judge.
Berhampore, the 21st June 1921. (1120—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 of 1921.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th April 1921, filed by Rup Das Nama Das, son of late Swarup Nama Das, of Tatibati, thana Sribardi Sambhuganj, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 20th day of June 1921.

G. BARTLEY, District Judge.
(1138—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 25 of 1921.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Mahamed Nawab Ali, son of late Anno Sarkar, of Haolapara, police-station Nandail, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 16th day of July 1921 has been fixed for hearing the case.

C. BARTLEY, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 22nd June 1921.

(1139—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.**In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 52 of 1919.**

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 8th September 1919, by Jadu Pramanik, son of late Natib Pramanik, of Roynapara, police-station Ullapara, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Abinas Chandra Sarkar, pleader, is appointed receiver of his estate. The applicant should apply for his discharge within three months.

P. K. MUKHARJI, District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th June 1921.

(1133—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 of 1921.**

WHEREAS Meseruddin Pramanik, son of late Sabu Pramanik, of Balughata, police-station Chatmohar, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 11th June 1921, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed 18th July 1921 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

P. K. MUKHARJI, District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th June 1921.

(1134—1)

NOTICE.**In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 68 of 1920.****PRESENT :**

H. Comyn Maitland, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

KIYAMAT DALAL, son of late Kina Bepari, of Baidyanath, police-station Sundarganj, in the district of Rangpur, was on the 14th day of June 1921 adjudged an insolvent by this Court. He is to apply for his final discharge within six months.

H. C. MAITLAND, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th June 1921.

(1104—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1921.****PRESENT :**

H. Comyn Maitland, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Kandura Sheikh, son of late Mandu Sheikh, of Darshana, police-station Kotwali, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 30th day of June 1921 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

H. C. MAITLAND, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th June 1921.

(1105—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 54 of 1921.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Maheshulla Sonar, of Kusta, police-station Nandigram, district Rajshahi, was adjudged an insolvent on 28th May 1921, under Act V of 1920 by this Court.

H. GRAHAM, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 11th June 1921. (1078—1—1187)

NOTICE.**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 31 of 1921.**

Bhutanath Patak, of Bamandanga, thana Baruipur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Rahim Khan, of Chitpur Sadagarpatty, thana Chitpur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1058—1—1164)

NOTICE.**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 of 1921.**

Shaikh Serajuddin, of Bhukailash Road, thana Watgunj, Kidderpore, applicant.

To Lachmi Chand Baktearmal, of 16, Pagecapatty Street, Barabazar, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of March 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1059—1—1163)

NOTICE.**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 50 of 1921.**

Narayan Chandra Bhandari, of Netra, thana Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To A Latta & Co., 73, Amherst Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 15th day of March 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1060—1—1169)

NOTICE.**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.****INSOLVENCY CASE No. 55 of 1921.**

W. Schooner, of 13, E. B. Railway quarters, Narkeldanga, thana Beleghatta, applicant.

To Raj Kumar Mukerji, of 7, Canal East Bye-lane, thana Beleghatta, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of March 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1061—1—1170)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 56 of 1921.

Bhagat Ram Kanna, of 5, Sastitala Road, Kidderpore, applicant.

To Hazarimull Bazranglal, of Salkia Bandhaghat, Salkia, district Howrah, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of March 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1062—1—1171)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 59 of 1921.

Matabprosad Tewari, of Bengal-Nagpur Railway Shed, thana Muchikhola, applicant.

To Raj Kristo Poddar, of Sonai Bazar, thana Muchikhola, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1063—1—1172)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 79 of 1921.

A. H. Maffatt, of 36, Middle Road, thana Entally, applicant.

To Tincepuri Ghosh, of 31-5, Ananda Palit Road, thana Entally, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 7th June 1921. (1065—1—1176)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1921.

Ensan Mondal, of Benapur, thana Deganga, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Khetra Mohan Ghosh, of Arjullapur, thana Deganga, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 2nd day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1066—1—1166)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1921.

Golam Rahaman Sahuji, of Benapur, thana Deganga, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Khetra Mohan Ghosh, of Arjullapur, thana Deganga, post office Sasan, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 2nd day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1067—1—1167)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1921.

Latafat Mondal, of Benapur, thana Deganga, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Khetra Mohan Ghosh, of Arjullapur, thana Deganga, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 2nd day of May 1921, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1068—1—1168)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 of 1921.

Panchu Gopal Das, of 19, Paddopukur West Lane, Kaddirpur, applicant.

To Shahajada Khan, of No. 19, Dent Mission Road, Kaddirpore, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1069—1—1173)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 73 of 1921.

Kanailal Dhupa, of Grove Lane, Hazra Road, thana Bhawanipur, applicant.

To Sheu Mongal Missir, of No. 6, Biscat Lane, Nona-pukur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 5th day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 6th June 1921. (1070—1—1174)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 75 of 1921.

Rahim Buksha Mandal, of Ghuni, thana Rajarhat, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Adhor Chandra Naskar, of Hafara, thana Rajarhat, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 30th day of April 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 6th June 1921. (1071—1—1175)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 86 of 1921.

Dinesh Chandra Ghosh, of 59-1, Ballygunj Circular Road, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Kalipada Pattak, of 36-6, Wellington Square, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of May 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1072—1—1177)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 93 of 1921.

S. M. Madi, residing at 1, Garden Reach Road, thana Muchikhola, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Abdus Sadek Shiraji, of 29, Anthony Bagan Lane, Mirzapur, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of May 1921 it was ordered the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

U. N. BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th June 1921. (1073—1—1178)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 of 1921.

Seubux Bal Kissen, carrying on business at 16, Pagaya Putty, Barabazar, Calcutta, creditor, applicant.

To Dacai Chandra Paul, carrying on business under the name and style of Nityananda Dacai Chandra Paul, at 81, Barrackpore Trunk Road, debtor.

ON the 6th day of June 1921 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of July 1921, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. SMITHER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 20th June 1921. (1100—1)

BIDHURANJAN LAHIRY, M.A., B.L., Pleader, District Court, Rangpur, intends to be admitted as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(1022—4—1030)

RAKHAL CHANDRA BASU, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(1024—4—1024)

Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

THE College reopens on the 28th June 1921. Printed forms of application for admission can be had at the College office, which remains open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admissions to the First Year Class have already commenced.

The College is affiliated up to the B. A. Standard in English, Bengali, Logic (I. A.), History (Pass and Honours) Philosophy (Pass and Honours) and Sanskrit (Pass and Honours).

The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of three first class M.A.'s. Special arrangements have been made for Tutorials and Monthly Examinations.

Forty students, sons of bona-fide pandits, are permitted to read at the concession rate of Rs. 2 as monthly tuition fee.

Students of this College are allowed to read Honours History and Honours Philosophy at the Presidency College without any extra charge.

There is excellent hostel accommodation for muftasil students. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 are awarded on the results of the annual examinations.

Intensive study of Sanskrit on the approved methods is encouraged by all means.

SHYAMA CHAKRAN MOOKERJEE,

Professor-in-Charge.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta, the 13th June 1921.

WANTED candidates for admission into the Amir Class of the B. G. Technical School, Rangpur. Students passing the Middle English or Middle Vernacular examinations and the annual examination for promotion to class VII (4th class) of High English Schools, above 16 years old, are qualified for admission, but preference will be given to students of higher classes of High English Schools.

There are two scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month tenable for one year for the two best boys of this class. Session commences from July. There is a Hindu Hostel attached to the school. Muhammadan students may put up at the Hare Moslem Hostel, Rangpur.

SIDDHESHWAR SHAHA, Superintendent,
B. G. Technical School.

Rangpur, the 26th May 1921.

Notice.

WANTED a draftsman for the Public Works Department of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 with 30 per cent. local allowance and 30 per cent. *ad interim* allowance for the present. Preference will be given to a candidate who has experience in the Drawing Branch of the Public Works Department. The candidate will be on probation for six months.

Application will be received by the undersigned up to 15th July 1921.

H. R. WILKINSON, Deputy Commissioner,
Chittagong Hill Tracts, P. W. D.

Rangamati, the 13th June 1921.

Notice.

WANTED an Overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem for the District Board of Bogra, at present for a period of one year. None need apply who is not qualified under the rules and has no experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th June 1921.

SYED RIYAZ UDDIN QOAZI, Chairman.

Bogra District Board's office, the 16th May 1921.

(1049—3)

Wanted

A DISTRICT Engineer for the District Board of Chittagong, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500, plus travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government notification No. 1781 L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications should be submitted on or before 11th July 1921 in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Chittagong, and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer."

Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary original certificates and testimonials required by the rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned.

S. C. SEN, Chairman, District Board.

Chittagong, the 7th June 1921.

(1041—3)

Wanted.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Noakhali, for three months for the present, on Rs. 300 a month, *plus* travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners prescribed in Government notification No. 1781L.S.G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications are to be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board of Noakhali and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" on or before the 15th of July 1921, accompanied by all the necessary original certificates and testimonials required by the rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

The selected candidate must be prepared to join the post within a week from the date of orders.

MUJIBUL HAIDER CHAUDHURI, Chairman,
District Board, Noakhali.

Noakhali District Board's Office, the 18th June 1921.

(1106—3)

Wanted.

By the District Board of Bankura an Accountant and Head Clerk on a salary of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 with biennial increment of Rs. 5. None need apply who is not qualified under the rules. Applicants must state their age and previous service. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 7th July 1921.

BAMA CHARAN RAY, Chairman.

Bankura District Board's Office, the 24th June 1921.

(1147—2)

IT is notified for the information of intending candidates that the Divisional Accountants Examination (hitherto called the 2nd grade Public Works Department Divisional Accountants Examination) will be held each year in the 2nd week of January instead of in May and that the examination fee has been raised to Rs. 12. Copies of the rules may be obtained from the Accountant-General, Bengal, or from the Principal, Bengal Engineering College.

B. HEATON,

Principal, Bengal Engineering College.

The 23rd June 1921.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Public Works Department, Bengal.**NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified that as the bridge in the 5th mile of the Sodepore-Thakurpore Road has to be reconstructed in connection with the Nowi Sunthi Anti-malarial Project, traffic over this bridge has been stopped; a diversion road has, however, been constructed to accommodate the traffic until such time as the new bridge is completed. It is expected that the new bridge will be open for traffic by the end of July 1921.

W. J. KERR, Executive Engineer,
Sanitary Drainage Division.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1921.

Imperial Bank of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be closed for transfer of shares from Friday, 1st July, to Wednesday, 20th July, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY (offg.),
Managing Governors.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1921.

(1086—2)

Abstract of the Estate Partition Fund of the district of Mymensingh for the year ending on the 31st March 1921, prepared as required by section 42, Act V (B.C.) of 1897.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the 1st April 1921	49,071	9	10
Receipt during the year 1920-21	33,444	11	4
Total	82,516	5	2
Disbursement during the year 1920-21	31,435	14	8
Balance at credit on the 31st March 1920-21	51,080	6	6

S. C. SINGH, Additional-Collector.

Dacca, the 20th June 1921.

(1123—1)

Lost.

THE Calcutta Port Trust Debenture No. 515 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1916 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surendra Nath Banerjee, Hari Nath Rai Chowdhury and Kusum Kamini Debi, executors of Monmotho Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surendra Nath Banerjee, one of the executors to the estate of Monmotho Chatterjee.

Residence—Panibati, Post office Ghoshpara, district 24-Parganas.

(815—3—1032)

Lost.

THE allotment letter No. 376 $\frac{B}{F}$ of the 5½ per cent. War bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Mathur Lal Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Mathur Lal Ram, Ganja vendor.

Residence—Serajganj.

(984—3—1068)

Lost.

GOVERNMENT Promissory Note No. 086314 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Hridaya Nath Bhaduri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Superintendent of Police, E. B. Railway.

Residence—Sealdah.

(1087—3—1165)

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 279253 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1885 for Rs. 300 only, originally standing in the name of Jatindra Nath Das Gupta, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Jatindra Nath Das Gupta.

Residence—Head Clerk, Subdivisional

Office, Pirojpur, Bakarganj.

(1095—3—1156)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Standard Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Standard Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Madhuting Tea Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Madhuting Tea Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Lac Coal Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Lac Coal Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Chapatoli Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Chapatoli Tea Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1921.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of the Indian Commercial Syndicate, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Indian Commercial Syndicate, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE,

Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1921.

The Enamel Paints, Ltd., in Liquidation.

MINUTES of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of The Enamel Paints, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on the 23rd day of May 1921, at 12 noon.

PRESENT :

P. E. Billinghamurst.

G. A. Blackburn by his proxy N. N. Biswas.

A. J. B. Denegris.

M. A. Siddiqui.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Denegris and seconded by Mr. Billinghamurst that Mr. Siddiqui take the chair.

Proposed by Mr. Billinghamurst.

Seconded by Mr. N. N. Biswas.

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that A. J. B. Denegris be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up on a remuneration of Rs. 500 per month.

Passed unanimously.

A. J. B. Denegris.

P. E. Billinghamurst.

G. A. Blackburn by his proxy N. N. Biswas.

M. A. SIDDQUI, Chairman.

(1098—1—1158)

Condensed Milk, Ltd., in Liquidation.

MINUTES of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Condensed Milk, Ltd., held on the 25th May 1921, at 2 P.M., at the registered address of the Company, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

PRESENT :

Mr. Promode Chandra Ghose by his proxy
Mr. A. J. B. Denegris.

Kumar G. Narayan of Cooch-Bihar by his proxy
A. J. B. Denegris.

Mr. M. A. Siddiqui.

Mr. A. J. B. Denegris.

Mr. Ahsan Kareem.

Messrs. Moosaji Hasen Asmal.

G. H. Blackburn by his proxy Mr. N. N. Biswas.

Mr. P. E. Billinghamurst by his proxy A. J. B. Denegris.

Read the notice convening the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. Siddiqui and seconded by Mr. Denegris that Mr. Kareem take the chair.

Proposed by Mr. Asmal and seconded by Mr. Denegris. That the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th May 1921—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be and is hereby confirmed as a special resolution.

Passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Siddiqui and seconded by Mr. Biswas. That Mr. Asmal and Mr. Kareem and Mr. Denegris be and that they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and that the remuneration of the said liquidators for their services in the winding up be and is hereby fixed at Rs. 200 per month each.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Promode Chandra Ghose by his proxy
A. J. B. Denegris.

Kumar G. Narayan by his proxy A. J. B. Denegris.

Mr. P. E. Billinghamurst by his proxy A. J. B. Denegris.

Mr. A. J. B. Denegris.

Mr. G. A. Blackburn by his proxy Mr. N. N. Biswas.

Moosaji Hasen Asmal.

Mr. M. A. Siddiqui.

ABSAN KAREEM, Chairman.
(1096—1—1159)

The Lantern Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.

MINUTES of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of The Lantern Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on the 23rd day of May 1921, at 12-30 P.M.

PRESENT :

J. D. Biswas by his proxy A. J. B. Denegris.

P. E. Billinghamurst ditto.

G. A. Blackburn ditto.

Palamal Puri ditto.

Promode Chandra Ghose ditto.

A. J. B. Denegris.

M. A. Siddiqui.

N. N. Biswas.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by N. N. Biswas and seconded by A. J. B. Denegris that Mr. Siddiqui take the chair.

Proposed by Mr. P. E. Billinghamurst.

Seconded by N. N. Biswas.

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that A. J. B. Denegris be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up on a remuneration of Rs. 500 per month.

Passed unanimously.

J. D. Biswas
G. A. Blackburn
Palamal Puri
Promode Chandra Ghose
A. J. B. Denegris
P. E. Billinghamurst
N. N. Biswas

By their proxy A. J. B. Denegris.

M. A. SIDDQUI, Chairman.
(1097—1—1160)

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

PARTS I, II, and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

Despatch of Sea-borne Mails.

MAILS FOR—	Day or date of closing of mails.	LATEST HOURS OF POSTING AT THE G. P. O.			
		UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.		REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.	
		Without late fee.	With late fee.*	Without late fee.	With late fee.*
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
United Kingdom, Europe, Aden, Egypt, East and West Africa and America	Thursday ...	6-0	7-0	5-0	5-30
Ceylon	Daily ...	4-45	5-15	4-0	4-30
Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Federated Malay States, Philippine Islands, Netherlands India, Siam, China and Japan per SS. "Chak Sang" ...	June 29 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Burma	" 30 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Port Blair (via Rangoon)	July 2 ...	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0

NOTE.—The latest date and hour for booking Money Orders and parcels for the United Kingdom and foreign countries with which mail communication exists is 4 P.M. and 5-30 P.M., respectively, on Wednesday.

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered or unregistered articles of the Letter Mail to any place in the countries named above except for Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

Calcutta G. P. O., the 27th June 1921.

C. D. RAE, Presidency Post Master.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids.

Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms.

Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms and **Cinchonidine** can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

Quinoidine or *pure amorphous alkaloid* is for sale to Missionaries and Government institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system* and are obtainable from the **Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.**

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lb. and above in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lb. but below 60 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 49 "
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 50 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb. (only small quantities available)	...	...	" 22 " (when in stock)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 11 " (when in stock).

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lb.	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinoidine in non-Tablet form (when in stock) at Rs. 9 per lb.

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lb. in one delivery	...	...	" 12 " (when in stock).

Quinine is available in 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.

Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. boxes (when in stock).

Residual Alkaloid (when available) Rs. 9 per lb.

Quinoidine is available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1 lb. box (when in stock).

Quinine is to be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa at Rs. 48 per lb. irrespective of quantity.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash only or by remittance transfer receipts payable in advance. Price of postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post-office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of postage is given below.

[For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11 annas, 2 lb. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-1, 3 lb. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Re. 1-4, 4 lb. Re. 1-7.]

				Rs.*A.
Quinoidine Tablet	1 lb.,	weg.	3 lb.,	postage
Ditto	2 "	"	6 "	"
Ditto	3 "	"	9 "	"
				1 1
				2 0
				3 0

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

At the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, and by the following Agents:—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla. | Messrs. Ranchandra Govind & Son, Booksellers and Publishers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. |
| Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta. | Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta. |
| Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras. | The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. |
| Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. | Rai M. C. Sarkar Bahadur & Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta. |
| Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay. | The Proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow |
| The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon. | The Standard Literature Company, Limited, 13-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. |
| Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay. | Mr. G. N. Haldar, Calcutta. |
| Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta. | Messrs. Vas & Co., Madras. |
| Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Proprietors of the Mifid-i-am Press, Lahore, Punjab. | Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay. |
| Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras. | M. R. Ry. E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madras. |
| Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras. | Messrs. Rama Krishna & Sons, Anarkali Street, Lahore. |
| Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay. | The Manager, "Hitavada," Nagpur. |
| Messrs. B. Bauerjee & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. | The Young Men's Christian Association Press, Calcutta. |
| Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Printers and Booksellers, College Street, Calcutta. | Messrs. Lall Chand & Sons, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. |
| Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Booksellers, etc., Madras | The Standard Bookstall, Karachi. |
| Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla & Sons, Booksellers, Bombay. | Mr. Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat. |
| Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. | Messrs. Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Surat. |
| The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bowbazar, Calcutta. | Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depot, Jubi, Cawnpore. |
| Mr. Ramnath Sunder, Bombay. | The Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona. |
| Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon. | Babu Jadunath Haldar, Muktear and Revenue Agent, Gorabazar, Murshidabad. |
| Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras. | |
| Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor Students & Co., Cooch Behar. | |

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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|--|--|
| Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C. | Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C. |
| Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. | Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50-51, Broad Street, Oxford. |
| Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, London, E.C.; Oriental Department, 25, Museum Street, London, W.C. | Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street, Cambridge. |
| Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. | Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. |
| Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. | Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh. |
| Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. | Messrs. E. Ponsoby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. |
| | Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. |
| | Messrs. J. Wheldon and Wesley, Limited, 28, Essex Street, London, W.C. |

AGENTS ON THE CONTINENT.

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|--|---|
| Mr. Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France. | Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland. |
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NOTICE.—Books required for private use can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by remittance in each case.

All remittances on account of subscriptions to or prices of Gazettes, Indian Law Reports or other Government publications available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, or for cost of advertisements published in the Gazette should be made payable to the "Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta." Advices of such remittances, if separately sent, should be addressed to the "Accountant, Bengal Secretariat." All advertisements intended for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* should be sent direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal.

Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING CURRENT QUARTER.

Acts, Bills and Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meetings held on 28th January 1921, 31st January 1921 and 1st February 1921, Vol. I, No. 1. As. 2. (1a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meetings held on 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February 1921, Vol. I, No. 2. Royal 8vo., paper cover. Re. 1-8. (5a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meetings held on 21st, 22nd and 23rd February 1921. Royal 8vo., paper cover. As. 10. (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Account Rules—

—for District Engineers. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 10. (2½a.)

Village Self-Government—(Notification No. 1918L.S.-G., dated 3rd July 1920) in Bengal. Foolscap. A. 1. (1a.)

Agriculture—

Report on the operations of the Department of—for the year 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 3-10 (5a.)

Agricultural—

—Statistics of Bengal for 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Re 1-12. (2½a.)

Dispensaries—

Manual of Rules for the management of hospitals and—under the supervision of the Government of Bengal corrected up to 1920. Royal 8vo., paper cover. As. 5. (2a.)

Educational Service—

List of Officers in the Subordinate—, Bengal, corrected up to 1st October 1920. Rs. 2-12. (4a.)

List of Officers in the Lower Subordinate—, Bengal, corrected up to 1st October 1920. Re. 1. (2a.)

Forest—

Annual Progress Report on—administration in Bengal for 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover Rs. 2-6. (3a.)

Hackney Carriages—

Tables of Fares for—in Calcutta by time, distance, etc. Issued by the Hackney Carriage Department of the Calcutta Police. Royal 8vo., paper cover As. 9. (2a.)

Land Revenue—

Report on the—administration of the Presidency of Bengal, for the year 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 3. (3a.)

List—

Classified—and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1921. Royal 8vo. Re. 1. (2½a.)

List, Civil—

Quarterly—for Bengal corrected up to 3rd January 1921. Rs. 3. (11a.)

Port Officer—

Annual Report of the—Department for 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1. (1½a.)

Records—

Bengal Historical—. Proceedings of the Controlling Council of Revenue at Murshidabad, Vol. III, 3rd January to 14th February 1771. Rs. 6. (6a.)

Sanitary Inspectors—

List of—employed under District Boards and Municipalities in Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1920. As. 5. (1½a.)

Sanitation—

Report on—in Bengal for the year 1919. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 2-6. (2a.)

Schools—

List of—in the Presidency Division corrected up to 31st March 1920. Re. 1-12. (2½a.)

Stamp—

Report on the Administration of the—Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 10. (1½a.)

Steam-Bollers—

Bengal—and Prime Movers Act, 1879, with Rules and Regulations corrected up to 1st June 1920. Re. 1-4. (2½a.)

Survey and Settlement—

Report on—operations in Bengal for the year ending 30th September 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 5. (4a.)

Trade—

Report on the—carried by Rail and River in Bengal during 1919-20. Foolscap, board, paper cover. Re. 1-12. (7a.)

Vaccination—

Eleventh Triennial Report on—in Bengal for the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 11. (2a.)

Wards—

Report on Wards', Attached and Trust Estates in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1919-20 (1326 B.S.) Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 2. (2a.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN 1st OCTOBER 1920 AND 31st MARCH 1921.

Acts, Bills and Council Proceedings.

Bengal Act I of 1920 [Bengal Cruelty to Animals] in Bengali. As. 4. (1½a.)

Bengal Act III of 1920 [Calcutta Rent]. 9 pies. (1a.)

Bengal Act III of 1920 [Calcutta Rent] in Bengali. As. 11. (1½a.)

Bengal Act IV of 1920 [Calcutta Pilots (Amendment)]. 3 pies. (6p.)

Bengal Act IV of 1920 (Calcutta Pilots [Amendment]) in Eng. 3 pies. (6p.)

Bengal Act V of 1920 (Bengal Alluvial Lands) in Eng. 6 pies. (1a.)

Bengal Act VI of 1920 (Bengal Agricultural and Sanitary Improvement) in Eng. 9 pies. (1a.)

Bengal Act VII of 1920 (Calcutta Port [Amendment]) in Eng. 9 pies. (1a.)

Bengal Act VIII of 1920 (Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal Branch) in Eng. 3 pies. (6p.)

India Act XXII of 1920 (Lepers [Amendment]) in Bengali. A. 1. (6p.)

India Act XXIV of 1920 (Code of Civil Procedure [Amendment]) in Bengali. 9 pies. (6p.)

India Act XXV of 1920 (Negotiable Instruments [Amendment]) in Bengali. 9 pies. (6p.)

India Act XXVI of 1920 (Indian Limitation and Code of Civil Procedure [Amendment]) in Bengali. A. 1. (6p.)

India Act XXX of 1920 (Rouble Note) in Bengali. A. 1. (6p.)

India Act XXXII of 1920 (Post Office Cash Certificates [Amendment]) in Bengali. 9 pies. (6p.)

Act XXXIX of 1920 [Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries] in Bengali. 9 pies. (1a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on the 12th April 1920. Re. 1. (3a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on the 13th April 1920. Re. 1-6. (3a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on the 1st July 1920. Re. 1-7. (3½a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on 4th August 1920. Re. 1-12. (3½a.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on 1st September 1920. Re. 1-8. (3a.)

Miscellaneous Publications.**Agriculture—**

Proceedings of the First Annual Conference of the Board of Agricultural Department, Bengal, held at Calcutta on 18th March 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 10. (2½a.)

Arms—

The Bengal—Act Manual, 1920 [contains the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 as amended by Act XX of 1919, the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, and Government Rules and Orders issued under the Act]. Board paper cover, sup. Royal 8vo. Re. 1. (5a.)

Chemical—

Annual Report of the—Examiner's Department, Bengal, for 1919. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 9. (2a.)

Cinchona—

Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Government—Plantations and Factory in Bengal for 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 6. (2a.)

Companies—

Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian—Act, 1913, Provident Insurance Societies' Act, 1912, Indian Life Assurance—Act, 1912, and the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, in Bengal for 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 6-10. (3½a.)

Co-operative—

Report on the working of the—Societies in Bengal, 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1-7. (2½a.)

Dispensaries—

Triennial Report on the working of Hospitals and—under the Government of Bengal for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. Foolscap, limp paper cover. Rs. 4-3. (4½a.)

District Boards—

Resolution on the Reports on the Working of the—in Bengal during the year 1918-19. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 8. (2½a.)

Emigration—

Report on Inland—for the year ending 30th June 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 10. (1½a.)

Fauna of British India—

Coleoptera Chrysomelidæ (Hispinæ and Cassidinæ) by S. Maulik. Rs. 15-12. (9a.)

Diptera Brachycera, Vol. I, by E. Brunetti. Rs. 15-12. (9a.)

Income-tax—

Report on the Administration of—in Bengal during the triennium ending on the 31st March 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 9. (1½a.)

Police—

Report on the—Administration in the Bengal Presidency for 1919. Foolscap, limp paper cover. Re. 1-9. (3½a.)

Annual Report on the—of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1919. Foolscap, board paper cover. Re. 1-7. (4a.)

Salt—

Report on the Administration of the—Department in Bengal during 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 7. (1½a.)

Season—

Season and Crop Report of Bengal, 1919-20. Foolscap, board paper cover. Re. 1-6. (3½a.)

Stamp—

Report on the Administration of the—Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1920. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 10. (2a.)

Trade—

The Frontier—of Bengal, 1919-20. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 2-2. (2½a.)

Veterinary—

The Bengal—Manual, 1918. It contains the rules of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department and of the Bengal Veterinary College and the Glanders and Farcy Act and the rules thereunder. Super Royal 8vo., limp paper cover. As. 8. (2½a.)

Annual Report of the Bengal—College and of the Civil—Department, Bengal, for 1919-20. Foolscap, limp paper cover. As. 12. (2½a.)

29-6-1921.

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NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the *Gazette* cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1921.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 778L., dated the 14th March, 1921.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 23rd February, 1921, and, having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 7th March, 1921, is hereby published for general information:—

BENGAL AOT No. I OF 1921.

THE DEPUTY-PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS ACT, 1921.

An Act to determine the salary of the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient to determine the salary of the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Deputy-President's Emoluments Act, 1921.

Salary of
Deputy-President.

2. (1) There shall be paid to the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council from the date of the approval by the Governor of his election as Deputy-President a salary at the rate of five thousand rupees a year.

(2) This salary shall be paid by quarterly instalments.

C. TINDALL,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.).*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1921.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented in that Council, and Bills published before introduction in that Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 429L., dated the 7th February, 1921.—The following Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 7th February, 1921, and is hereby published for information, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed thereto:—

THE DEPUTY-PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS BILL, 1921.

A

BILL

*to determine the salary of the Deputy-President of
the Bengal Legislative Council.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to determine the salary of the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Deputy-President's Emoluments Act, 1921.

Salary
of
Deputy-President.

2. (1) There shall be paid to the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council from the date of the approval by the Governor of his election as Deputy-President a salary at the rate of five thousand rupees a year.

(2) This salary shall be paid by quarterly instalments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the payment of a salary to the Deputy-President of the Bengal Legislative Council from the date of his election as such, in accordance with the provisions of section 72C(5) of the Government of India Act. The amount of the salary mentioned in clause 2 of the Bill is provisional only, and is subject to such alteration (if any) as may be made in regard to it by the Legislative Council.

H. WHEELER,

Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA ;

The 1st February, 1921.

C. TINDALL,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.).*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1921.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented in that Council, and Bills published before introduction in that Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1582-L., dated Calcutta, the 31st May, 1921.—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 18 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules, 1920, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and Notes on Clauses which accompany it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and Notes on Clauses are accordingly hereby published for general information.

It is proposed to introduce the Bill at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on Monday, the 4th July, 1921, and at the same meeting to move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.).*

THE BENGAL CHILDREN BILL, 1921.

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THE BENGAL CHILDREN BILL, 1921.

A

BILL

to make further provision for the custody, trial, and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons ;

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained, under section 80A of the Government of India Act, to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

5 & 6, Geo.
V, c. 61;
6 & 7, Geo. V,
c. 37; 9 & 10,
Geo. V, c. 101.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title,
commencement
and local extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Children Act, 1921.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 28, this Act extends in the first instance to the town of Calcutta, as defined in section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, but the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend it to any other town or place in Bengal.

Ben. Act IV
of 1866.

Repeal of Act
VIII of 1897.

2. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, with the exception of section 15 thereof, shall be deemed to be repealed—

VIII of 1897.

(a) in Calcutta, from the date of the commencement of this Act, and

(b) in any other town or place to which this Act may hereafter be extended under section 1, sub-section (3), from the date of such extension.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "child" means a boy under the age of twelve years, and when used in reference to a child sent to a certified school it applies to that child during the whole period of detention, notwithstanding that the child attains the age of twelve years before the expiration of that period;

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, c. 67,
s. 44.]

(2) "guardian" in relation to a child, young person, or youthful offender, includes any person who, in the opinion of the Court having cognizance of any case in relation to the child, young person, or youthful offender, or in which the child, young person, or youthful offender is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child, young person, or youthful offender;

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, c. 67,
s. 131.]

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Chapter II.—Reformatory and industrial schools.—Clauses 4—6.)

(3) "industrial school" means a school established or certified by the Local Government under section 6; [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 44(1).]

(4) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act;

(5) "reformatory school" means a school established or certified by the Local Government under section 6; [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 44(1).]

(6) "youthful offender" means any boy who has been convicted of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and who at the time of such conviction was under the age of sixteen years; and [Cf. VIII of 1897, s. 4(a).]

(7) "young person" means a boy who is twelve years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years. [Cf. 8, Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 131.]

Jurisdiction.

4. The powers conferred on Courts by this Act shall be exercised only by— [Cf. VIII of 1897, s. 8(2).]

- (a) the High Court,
- (b) a Court of Session,
- (c) a Juvenile Court constituted under this Act,
- (d) a District Magistrate,
- (e) a Sub-divisional Magistrate,
- (f) a Presidency Magistrate,
- (g) a Magistrate of the first class,
- (h) any magistrate of the second class specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise all or any of such powers,

and may be exercised by such Courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.

Procedure when Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under this Act.

5. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under this Act is of opinion that a child or young person brought before him or convicted by him is a proper person to be sent to a certified school or to be dealt with in any other manner in which the case may be dealt with under this Act, he shall record such opinion, and submit his proceedings and forward the child or young person to the nearest Juvenile Court or court of a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case. [Cf. VIII of 1897, s. 9.]

(2) The Court to which the proceedings are submitted under sub-section (1) may make such further inquiry (if any) as it may think fit and may make such order dealing with the case as such Court might have made if the child or young person had originally been brought before it.

CHAPTER II.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Establishment and certification of schools.

6. (1) The Local Government may establish and maintain reformatory and industrial schools for the reception of youthful offenders and children who may be sent there in pursuance of this Act. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 45; VIII of 1897, s. 6.]

*The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.**(Chapter II.—Reformatory and industrial schools.—
Clauses 7—12).*

(2) The Local Government may certify that any school not established under sub-section (1) is fit for the reception of youthful offenders or children to be sent there in pursuance of this Act.

Management of
schools.

7. (1) For the control and management of every reformatory or industrial school established under section 6, sub-section (1), a superintendent and a committee of visitors shall be appointed by the Local Government, and such superintendent and committee shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

[Cf. VIII of
1897, s. 17.]

(2) Every school certified under section 6, sub-section (2), shall be under the management of such persons as may be approved by the Local Government, and the persons so approved shall be deemed to be the managers of the school for the purposes of this Act.

Inspection of
schools.

8. (1) The Local Government may appoint a chief inspector of certified schools and so many inspectors and assistant inspectors as they think fit to assist the chief inspector; and every person so appointed to assist the chief inspector shall have such of the powers and duties of the chief inspector as the Local Government direct, but shall act under the direction of the chief inspector.

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, c. 67, s.
46 (1).]

(2) Every certified school shall, at least once in every year, be inspected by the chief inspector, or by an inspector or assistant inspector.

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, s. 46 (3);
VIII of 1897,
s. 7.]

Power of
inspectors.

9. The chief inspector, or an inspector, or an assistant inspector may, at any time, enter and inspect any certified school in all its departments.

Medical inspec-
tion.

10. Any qualified medical practitioner empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may visit any certified school at any time, with or without notice to its managers or other person in charge thereof, in order to report to the chief inspector on the health of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the school.

Power of Local
Government
to withdraw
certificate.

11. The Local Government, if dissatisfied with the condition, rules, management, or superintendence of a certified school, may, at any time, by notice served on the managers of the school, declare that the certificate of the school is withdrawn as from the time specified in the notice, and, at that time, the withdrawal of the certificate shall take effect, and the school shall cease to be a certified school:

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, c. 67, s.
47; VIII of
1897, s. 5 (c).]

Provided that the Local Government may, if they think fit, instead of so withdrawing the certificate, by notice served on the managers of the school, prohibit the admission of youthful offenders or children to the school for such time as may be specified in the notice or until the notice is revoked.

Resignation of
certificate by
managers.

12. The managers of a certified school, on giving six months' notice in writing to the Local Government, through the chief inspector, of their intention so to do, may resign the certificate of the school, and,

[Cf. 8 Edw.
VII, c. 67, s.
43.]

*The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.**(Chapter II.—Reformatory and industrial schools.—
Clauses 13—17.)*

accordingly, at the expiration of six months from the date of the notice (unless before that time the notice is withdrawn), the resignation of the certificate shall take effect, and the school shall cease to be a certified school.

Effect of withdrawal or resignation of certificate.

13. No youthful offender or child shall be received into a certified school in pursuance of this Act after the date of the receipt by the managers of the school of a notice of withdrawal of the certificate for the school, or after the date of a notice of resignation of the certificate; but the obligation of the managers of the school, mentioned in section 16, to teach, train, lodge, clothe and feed any youthful offenders or children detained in the school at the respective dates aforesaid shall, except so far as the Local Government otherwise direct, continue until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate takes effect.

[*Cf.* 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 49.]

Disposal of inmates when school ceases to be certified.

14. When a school ceases to be a certified school, the youthful offenders or children detained therein shall, by order of the Local Government, be discharged or transferred to some other certified school in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[*Cf.* 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 50.]

Auxiliary homes

15. The Local Government may establish auxiliary homes for the reception of any inmates or any classes of inmates of certified schools, or may certify any other such home established before or after the passing of this Act by any other persons, and the certificate may be withdrawn or resigned in like manner as a certificate of a school; and every such home shall, for such purposes as may be specified by the Local Government, be treated as part of the school or schools to which it is attached.

[*Cf.* 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 51.]

Liabilities of managers

16. The managers of a certified school not established by the Local Government may decline to receive any youthful offender or child proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of this Act, but when they have once accepted any such offender or child, they shall be deemed to have undertaken to teach, train, lodge, clothe and feed him during the whole period for which he is liable to be detained in the school, or until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate of the school takes effect.

[*Cf.* 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 52.]

Inspection of institutions for poor children.

17. (1) The Local Government may cause any institution for the reception of poor children or young persons supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, and not liable to be inspected by or under the authority of the Government, to be visited and inspected, from time to time, by persons appointed by the Local Government for the purpose.

[*Cf.* 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 25.]

(2) Any person so appointed shall have power to enter the institution and to make a complete inspection thereof and of all papers, registers, and accounts relating thereto.

(3) Whoever obstructs any person appointed under sub-section (1) in the discharge of his duties, or refuses or wilfully neglects to furnish him with the necessary means of making any entry or inspection, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Cf.* Ben. Act II of 1912, s. 15(1).]

*The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.**(Chapter III.—Youthful offenders.—Clauses 18—21.)*

CHAPTER III.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

Bail of boy
arrested.

18. When a boy apparently under the age of sixteen years is arrested and cannot be brought forthwith before a Court, the officer in charge of the police-station to which such boy is brought may, unless the charge is one of homicide or any other offence punishable in the case of an adult with death or transportation, release him on bail, with or without sureties. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 94.]

Custody of boy
not released on
bail.

19. (1) When a boy apparently under the age of sixteen years having been arrested is not released on bail as provided in section 18, the officer in charge of the police-station shall cause him to be detained in the prescribed manner, until he can be brought before a Court. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 95.]

(2) No police-officer shall, however, detain in custody any such boy for a longer period than is reasonable under all the circumstances of the case; and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Court, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Court. [Cf. Act V of 1898, s. 61.]

Remand or
commitment to
custody.

20. A Court, on remanding or committing for trial a child or young person who is not released on bail as provided in section 18, may, instead of committing him to prison, order him to be detained in the prescribed manner, for the period for which he is remanded.

Attendance at
Court of parent
of child or
young person
charged with an
offence, etc.

21. (1) When a child or young person is charged with any offence, or when a child is brought before a Court on an application for an order to send him to an industrial school, his parent or guardian may, in any case, and shall, if he can be found and resides within a reasonable distance and the person so charged or brought before the Court is a child, be required to attend at the Court before which the case is heard, during all the stages of the proceedings, unless the Court is satisfied that it would be unreasonable to require his attendance. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 98 (1).]

(2) When the child or young person is arrested, the officer in charge of the police-station to which he is brought shall cause the parent or guardian of the child or young person, if he can be found, to be warned to attend at the Court before which the child or young person will appear. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 98 (2).]

(3) The parent or guardian, whose attendance is required under this section, shall be the parent or guardian having the actual possession and control of the child or young person: [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 98 (4).]

Provided that, if that person is not the father, the attendance of the father may also be required.

(4) The attendance of the parent of a child or young person shall not be required under this section in any case where the child or young person was, before the institution of the proceedings, removed from the custody or charge of his parent by an order of a Court. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 98 (5).]

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(Chapter III.—Youthful offenders.—Mode of sending youthful offenders to reformatory or industrial schools.—Clauses 22, 23.)

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the attendance of the mother or the female guardian of a child or young person, if such mother or female guardian does not, according to the customs and manners of the country, appear in public.

Restrictions on punishment of children.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code, no child shall, under any circumstances, be sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for any offence.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, ss. 102, 103.] Act XLV of 1860.

MODE OF SENDING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS TO REFORMATORY OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Commitment of offenders between twelve and sixteen years of age to reformatory or industrial schools.

23. (1) When a youthful offender, who in the opinion of the Court before which he is charged is twelve years of age or upwards, is convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with transportation or imprisonment, the Court may, in addition to or in lieu of sentencing him according to law to any other punishment, order that he be sent to a reformatory school:

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 57; VIII of 1897, s. 8.]

Provided that when the offender is ordered to be sent to a reformatory school he shall not in addition be sentenced to imprisonment.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 84; VIII of 1897, s. 10.]

(2) When a youthful offender of twelve years of age or upwards has been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, the Local Government may direct that in lieu of undergoing or completing such sentence, he shall be sent to a reformatory school; and thereupon the offender shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act as if he had been originally sentenced to detention in a reformatory school.

(3) When a youthful offender, who in the opinion of the Court before which he is charged is under twelve years of age, is convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with death, transportation or imprisonment, the Court may order that he be sent to an industrial school.

(4) When a young person, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, who has not previously been convicted, is convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with transportation or imprisonment, and the Court is satisfied that the young person should be sent to a certified school, but, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, should not be sent to a reformatory school, and is also satisfied that the character and antecedents of the young person are such that he will not exercise an evil influence over the other inmates of an industrial school, the Court may order the young person to be sent to an industrial school after previously ascertaining that the managers are willing to receive him:

Provided that the Local Government may, on the application of the managers of the industrial school, by order, transfer the young person to a reformatory school.

(5) When a young person has been ordered by a Court to give security under section 106 or section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and has failed to do so, the Court which made the order

Act V of 1898.

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

(Chapter III.—Mode of sending youthful offenders to reformatory or industrial schools.—Other ways of dealing with youthful offenders.—Clauses 24—26.)

may order such young person to be sent to a reformatory school.

Period of detention.

24. Every order, in pursuance of which a youthful offender or child is sent to a reformatory or industrial school, shall specify the time for which the youthful offender or child is to be detained in the school, being—

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 65; VIII of 1897, s. 8.]

- (a) in the case of a youthful offender sent to a reformatory school, not less than two and not more than five years, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the youthful offender will, in the opinion of the Court, attain the age of eighteen years; and
- (b) in the case of a child sent to an industrial school, such time as to the Court may seem proper for the teaching and training of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will, in the opinion of the Court, attain the age of sixteen years.

OTHER WAYS OF DEALING WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

Power to discharge youthful offender or to commit him to suitable custody.

25. A Court may, if it shall think fit, instead of directing any youthful offender to be detained in a reformatory or industrial school, order him to be—

[Cf. VIII of 1897, s. 31.]

- (a) discharged after due admonition, or
- (b) committed to the custody of his parent or guardian or any adult relative, on such parent, guardian or relative executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months,

and the Court may, in addition to such order, make an order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a person to be named by the court.

Power to order parent to pay fine, etc.

26. (1) When a child or young person is convicted of an offence punishable with fine and the Court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, whether with or without any other punishment, the Court may, in any case, and shall, if the offender is a child, order that the fine be paid by the parent or guardian of the child or young person, unless the Court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 99(1) and (2).]

(2) An order under this section may be made against a parent or guardian who, having been required to attend, has failed to do so, but, save as aforesaid, no such order shall be made without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 99(4).]

(3) Any order directing that a parent or guardian shall pay a fine under this section may be enforced as though it were an order passed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 99(5).] Act V of 1898.

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

(Chapter III.—Other ways of dealing with youthful offenders.—Chapter IV.—Mode of sending neglected children to industrial schools.—Clauses 27, 28.)

(4) A parent or guardian may appeal against any such order as if it had been an order passed in proceedings against himself. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 99(6).]

Detention in the case of certain crimes committed by children.

27. (1) When a child is convicted of an offence of so serious a nature that the Court is of opinion that no punishment which under the provisions of this Act it is authorized to inflict is sufficient, the Court shall order the offender to be kept in safe custody in such place or manner as it thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 104.]

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22, the Local Government may order any such child to be detained in such place and on such conditions as they think fit, and whilst so detained the child shall be deemed to be in legal custody:

Provided that no period of detention so ordered shall exceed the maximum period of imprisonment to which the child could have been sentenced for the offence committed. [Cf. Mad. Act IV of 1920, s. 27 prov.]

CHAPTER IV.

MODE OF SENDING NEGLECTED CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Children liable to be sent to industrial schools.

28. (1) In any area to which the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that this section shall apply, any police-officer or other person authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may bring before a Juvenile Court or court of a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case any boy apparently under the age of twelve years who— [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 58(1).]

(a) is found begging or receiving alms (whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise), or being in any street, premises or place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms; or

(b) is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or is found wandering and having no parent or guardian, or a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship; or

(c) is found destitute, not being an orphan and having both parents or his surviving parent, or in the case of an illegitimate child his mother, undergoing transportation or imprisonment; or

(d) is under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child; or

(e) frequents the company of any reputed thief; and the Court before which a child is brought as coming within one of those descriptions shall examine the information and record the substance of such examination, and shall, if it thinks that there are sufficient grounds for inquiring further, fix a date for such inquiry.

(2) On such date, or on any subsequent date to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the Court shall hear and record all evidence which may be adduced and consider any cause which may be shown why an order sending the child to an industrial school should not be passed and make any further inquiry it thinks fit.

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(Chapter IV.—Mode of sending neglected children to industrial schools.—Chapter V.—Maintenance and treatment of persons in reformatory or industrial schools or under custody.—Clauses 29, 30.)

(3) If, after inquiry, the Court is satisfied that it is expedient to send the child to an industrial school, it shall pass an order to that effect.

Power to commit child or young person to suitable custody.

29. (1) When under this Act a Court is empowered to order a child to be sent to an industrial school the Court, in lieu of ordering him to be so sent, may make an order for the committal of the child to suitable custody in the prescribed manner, until he attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 58(7).]

(2) Any police-officer, or any other person, authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may bring before a Juvenile Court or court of a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case any young person apparently of the age of twelve or thirteen years so circumstanced, that if he were a child, he would come within one or other of the descriptions mentioned in section 28, and the Court, if satisfied, after inquiry in the manner prescribed by section 28, sub-sections (1) and (2), that it is expedient so to deal with him, may make an order for his committal to suitable custody in the prescribed manner, until he attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 59.]

(3) The Court which makes an order committing a child or young person to suitable custody under this section may, in addition, order that the child or young person be placed under the supervision of a person to be named by the Court.

CHAPTER V.

MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS IN REFORMATORY OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OR UNDER CUSTODY.

Contribution of parent.

30. (1) The Court which makes an order for the detention of a youthful offender or child in a reformatory or industrial school or for the committal of a child or young person to suitable custody under this Act, may order the parent or other person liable to maintain the youthful offender, young person or child to contribute to his maintenance, if able to do so, in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Court, before making an order under sub-section (1), shall inquire into the circumstances of the parent or other person liable to maintain the youthful offender, young person or child, and shall record the evidence, if any, in the presence of the parent or such other person, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader.

(3) The persons liable to maintain a youthful offender, young person or child shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), include, in the case of illegitimacy, his putative father:

Provided that where the youthful offender, young person or child is illegitimate and an order for his maintenance has been made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Court shall not ordinarily make an order for contribution against

Act V of 1898

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

(Chapter V.—Maintenance and treatment of persons in reformatory or industrial schools or under custody.—Clauses 31, 32.)

the putative father but may order the whole or any part of the sums accruing due under the said order for maintenance to be paid to such person as may be named by the Court, and such sums shall be applied by him towards the maintenance of the youthful offender, young person or child.

(4) Any order under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Act V of 1898.

Boarding out of children.

31. The managers of an industrial school to which a child under the age of eight years is sent may, with the consent of the chief inspector, board the child out with any suitable person, until the child reaches the age of ten years, and thereafter for such longer period, with the consent of the chief inspector, as the managers consider to be advisable in the interests of the child, subject to the exercise by the managers of such powers as to supervision, recall, and otherwise as may be prescribed; and, when a child is so boarded out, he shall, nevertheless, be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be a child detained in the school, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly, so far as possible.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 53.]

Placing out on license.

32. (1) When a youthful offender or child is detained in a reformatory or industrial school, the managers of the school may, at any time, with the consent of the chief inspector, or after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention, without any such consent, by license, permit the youthful offender or child on such conditions as may be prescribed, to live with any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license willing to receive and take charge of him.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 67(1); VIII of 1897, s. 18.]

(2) Any license so granted shall continue in force until it is cancelled owing to a breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 67(2).]

(3) The managers of the school, may, at any time by order in writing, cancel any such license, and order the youthful offender or child to return to the school, and, shall do so at the desire of the person to whom the youthful offender or child is licensed.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 67(3); VIII of 1897, s. 19.]

(4) If the youthful offender or child refuses or fails to return to the school, the managers of the school may, if necessary, arrest him or cause him to be arrested and may take him, or cause him to be taken back, to the school.

(5) The time during which a youthful offender or child is absent from a reformatory or industrial school in pursuance of a license under this section shall be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the school:

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 67(5).]

Provided that, when a youthful offender or child has failed to return to the school on the license being cancelled, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is to be detained in the school.

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(Chapter V.—Maintenance and treatment of persons in reformatory or industrial schools or under custody.—Clauses 33—36.)

Power to order parent to produce a youthful offender or child who refuses to return to a school.

33. (1) When a license has been cancelled and the youthful offender or child refuses or fails to return to the school, a Court, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for believing that his parent or guardian could produce the youthful offender or child, may issue a summons requiring the parent or guardian to attend at the court on such a day as may be specified in the summons, and to produce the child, and, if he fails to do so without reasonable excuse, he shall, in addition to any other liability to which he may be subject under the provisions of this Act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 67(6).]

(2) Any order directing that a parent or guardian shall pay a fine under this section may be enforced as though it were an order passed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Act V of 1898.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender or child.

34. Whoever—

(a) knowingly assists or induces, directly or indirectly, a youthful offender or child detained in or placed out on license from a reformatory or industrial school to escape from the school or from any person with whom he is placed out on license; or any child or young person to escape from the person to whose custody he is committed under this Act; or

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, ss. 22(1) and 72(6).]

(b) knowingly harbours, conceals, or prevents from returning to school, or to any person with whom he is placed out on license, or to the person to whose custody he is committed under this Act, a youthful offender, young person or child who has so escaped, or knowingly assists in so doing;

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

35. [Omitted.]

Discharge and transfer.

36. (1) The Local Government may, at any time, order a youthful offender or a child to be discharged from a reformatory or industrial school, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Local Government approve.

[Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 69; VIII of 1897, s. 14.]

(2) The Local Government may order—

(a) a youthful offender or child to be transferred from one reformatory school to another, or from one industrial school to another;

(b) a youthful offender under the age of fourteen years detained in a reformatory school to be transferred to an industrial school;

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(Chapter V.—Maintenance and treatment of persons in reformatory or industrial schools or under custody.—Chapter VI.—Miscellaneous.—Clauses 37, 38.)

(c) a young person detained in an industrial school, who is found to be exercising an evil influence over the other inmates of the school or who is guilty of a serious breach of the rules of the school or of escaping from the school, to be transferred to a reformatory school:

Provided that the whole period of the detention of the youthful offender, young person or child shall not be increased by the transfer.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Juvenile courts.

37. (1) The Local Government may provide for the establishment in any district of one or more separate Courts for the hearing of charges against children or young persons or of applications for orders or licenses relating to a child or young person at which the attendance of the child or young person is required. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 111(5).]

(2) Where no such separate Court has been established the Court before which a child or young person is brought, shall, unless the child or young person is charged jointly with any other person not being a child or young person, whenever practicable, sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held or on different days or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings are held. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 111(1).]

Presumption and determination of age.

38. (1) Whenever a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any Court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the Court that he is a child or young person, the Court shall inquire into the question of his age and, after taking such evidence (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall record a finding thereon, stating his age as nearly as may be. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 123; VIII of 1897, s. 11.]

(2) An order or judgment of the Court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of such person has not been correctly stated to the Court, and the age presumed or declared by the Court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person and, where it appears to the Court that the person so brought before it is of the age of sixteen years or upwards, the person shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed not to be a child or young person.

(3) No finding recorded under sub-section (1) shall be called in question by any Court on appeal or revision. [Cf. Mad. Act IV of 1920, s. 37 (2), and VIII of 1897, s. 16.]

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Provision as to
religious
persuasion.

39. (1) In determining the certified school to which a youthful offender or child is to be sent under this Act, the Court shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the youthful offender or child belongs and shall, if possible, select a school in which facilities are afforded for instruction in his religion. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 66.]

(2) Where a child or young person is committed to suitable custody under this Act, the Court in determining the person to whose custody the child or young person shall be committed shall endeavour in like manner to ascertain the religion of the child or young person and shall, if possible, select a person of the same religion, or a person who gives such undertaking as seems to the Court sufficient that the child or young person shall be brought up in accordance with his own religion. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 23.]

Procedure in
respect of bonds.

40. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act. [Cf. IV of 1912, s. 94, Act V of 1898.]

Removal of
disqualification
attaching to
convictions of
offences.

41. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the conviction of a child or young person shall not be regarded as a disqualification attaching to a conviction of an offence under such law. [Cf. 8 Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 100.]

Rules.

42. (1) The Local Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules—

(a) for the establishment, certification and maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools and auxiliary homes;

(b) for the inspection of certified schools and auxiliary homes;

(c) defining what youthful offenders and children should be sent to reformatory and industrial schools having regard to the nature of their offences and other considerations; [Cf. VIII of 1897, s. 8(3).]

(d) prescribing the powers and duties of the managers of certified schools;

(e) regulating the choice of a school;

(f) for the boarding out, licensing and supervision of children and young persons;

(g) for the contribution by parents and other persons liable to maintain children and young persons;

(h) regulating the disposal and after-care of the inmates of certified schools and for the appointment of visitors and their tenure of office;

(i) for the management of certified schools and auxiliary homes;

(j) for the education and industrial training of the inmates of certified schools;

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- (k) for the conveyance of youthful offenders and children to certified schools;
- (l) prescribing visits to and communication with the inmates of certified schools;
- (m) for the grant of permission to the inmates of certified schools to absent themselves for short periods;
- (n) prescribing the punishment of offences committed by the inmates of certified schools;
- (o) prescribing the manner in which a child or young person may be committed to suitable custody and for the supervision of such children and young persons;
- (p) for the detention of children and young persons under arrest or remanded or committed for trial; and
- (q) prescribing the procedure to be adopted in juvenile courts.

(3) All rules made under clauses (p) and (q) of subsection (2) shall be subject to the previous approval of the Governor General in Council.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and, on such publication, shall have the same effect as if enacted in this Act.

Appeals.

43. (1) An appeal from an order made by a Court under sections 26, 28 or 30 shall lie,

- (a) if passed by a Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to the District Magistrate;
- (b) if passed by a District Magistrate, to the Court of Session;
- (c) if passed by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

(2) No appeal shall lie from any order passed in any such appeal.

(3) Any order passed under the provisions of this Act and not otherwise provided for, may be revised by the High Court.

Authority of persons having custody of child or young person.

44. Any person to whose custody a child or young person is committed under the provisions of this Act shall, whilst the order is in force, have the like control over the child or young person, as if he were his parent, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child or young person shall continue in his custody notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person.

[Cf. s. Edw. VII, c. 67, s. 22 (1).]

THE BENGAL CHILDREN BILL, 1921.**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

THE existing law governing the punishment and protection of children has for some time past been felt to be defective and not in accordance with modern ideas on the subject: in particular, it affords no means of protecting and rescuing children who are potential criminals but have not yet actually committed a crime. The present Bill has therefore been prepared in order to provide both for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and also for the protection of children and young persons. It follows the lines of the English Children Act of 1908, but its operation is confined to boys. It proposes that no boy under the age of twelve years shall under any circumstances be sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for any offence, and it seeks to substitute educational treatment for penal measures in the case of older boys convicted of an offence.

Chapter I of the Bill provides for the abolition of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, so far as the Presidency of Bengal is concerned, with the exception of section 15, which it is necessary to retain as there is at present no reformatory school in Bengal. A distinction is made between a child and a young person, the former being defined as a boy under twelve years of age and the latter as a boy between twelve and sixteen, while a youthful offender is a boy under sixteen convicted of an offence.

Chapter II provides for the establishment of reformatory and industrial schools by Government, and for the recognition of similar schools under private management. The broad distinction between the two classes of schools, in addition to the difference in the age of the inmates, is that reformatory schools are intended for actual, and industrial schools for potential, offenders. Offenders under the age of twelve and in certain cases of the age of twelve or thirteen may, however, be sent to industrial schools.

Part III deals with the different methods of dealing with youthful offenders brought before the courts and also enforces the responsibility of parents and guardians for their good conduct, which is an important principle of the English legislature on the subject.

Chapter IV deals with the mode of sending neglected children to industrial schools.

Chapter V deals with the treatment of inmates of schools and gives power to the courts to order parents and guardians of boys sent to the schools or committed to suitable custody to contribute towards the expenses of maintenance.

Chapter VI provides for the establishment of juvenile courts and contains various miscellaneous sections, including one the object of which is to secure that children dealt with under the proposed Act may be brought up in accordance with their own religion.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 1 provides that the proposed Act shall extend in the first instance to Calcutta, power being given to extend it to any other town or place in Bengal.

Clause 2.—The repeal of Act VIII of 1897 is already referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Clause 3.—The definitions of "child," "guardian," "industrial school," "reformatory school" and "young person" are based on provisions of the Children Act, 1908. The Bill is, however, intended to apply to boys only. The age in the case of a child is fixed as under twelve years, and the minimum age in the case of a young person is twelve years, being a reduction of two years in each case as compared with the English Act. The definition of "youthful offender" is based on clause (a) of section 4 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the maximum age being fixed at under sixteen years instead of fourteen.

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

Clause 4 follows the provisions of section 8(2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

Clause 5.—This clause is based on section 9 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and enables a Magistrate who is not given power under clause 4 to pass orders under the proposed Act to forward a child or young person brought before him in certain circumstances to the nearest court having jurisdiction in the case.

Clause 6.—This clause provides for the establishment and certification of reformatory and industrial schools for youthful offenders and children.

Clause 7, sub-clause (1) empowers the Local Government to appoint a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors to control and manage reformatory and industrial schools established under the proposed Act.

Sub-clause (2) provides for the management of schools certified under clause 6(2).

Clause 8.—This clause makes provision for the appointment of a Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for the inspection of certified schools.

Clause 9 gives power to the Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspectors to enter certified schools for the purpose of inspection.

Clause 10 provides for the medical inspection of certified schools.

Clause 11 gives power to the Local Government to withdraw a certificate from a school or to prohibit the admission of youthful offenders and children to such school for a certain period, in any case in which they are not satisfied with the management, etc., of such school.

Clause 12 enables the managers to resign the certificate of a school certified under the proposed Act, on giving notice of their intention in this behalf.

Clause 13 is based on section 49 of the Children Act, 1908, and provides that when notice is given of the withdrawal of the certificate of a certified school, or notice of resignation has been given by the managers, the managers of the school shall continue to look after the child until such withdrawal or resignation takes effect.

Clause 14 provides for the transfer of the inmates of a school which has ceased to be a certified school to some other certified school.

Clause 15.—By this clause power is given to the Local Government to establish or certify auxiliary homes for the reception of inmates of certified schools.

Clause 16, which deals with the liabilities of managers of certified schools, is based on section 52 of the Children Act, 1908.

Clause 17 gives power to the Local Government to appoint persons to visit and inspect institutions for poor children, and imposes a penalty on anyone who obstructs any such person.

Clause 18, which provides for the release of youthful offenders on bail after arrest, except in the case of homicide or other serious offences, is based on section 94 of the Children Act, 1908.

Clauses 19 and 20.—*Clause 19* enables an officer in charge of a police-station to detain a boy who has been arrested, and is not released under clause 18, for a certain period, and *clause 20* empowers the Court, instead of sending the boy to prison, to order his detention in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf.

Clause 21.—This clause is based on section 98 of the Children Act, 1908. Under this clause a parent or guardian of a child or a young person can be compelled to attend Court when such child or young person is brought before the Court.

Clause 22 prevents a child from being sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment and is based on sections 102 and 103 of the Children Act, 1908.

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Clause 23 deals with the commitment of youthful offenders between twelve and sixteen years of age to a reformatory or industrial school.

Sub-clause (1) provides that a youthful offender must be at least twelve years old before he can be sent to a reformatory school, and that if he is sent to such a school, he cannot, in addition, be sentenced to imprisonment.

Sub-clause (2) deals with cases in which youthful offenders have been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment before the proposed Act becomes law.

Sub-clause (3) enables the Court to send a youthful offender under twelve years of age, who has been convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with death, transportation, or imprisonment, to an industrial school.

Sub-clause (4) is intended to meet cases of young persons who have not previously been convicted, and takes power to send such persons to an industrial school instead of to a reformatory school, power also being given to the Local Government to transfer such persons to a reformatory school if the manager of the industrial school desires this.

Sub-clause (5) provides that if a young person who has been ordered to give security fails to do so, the Court may send him to a reformatory school.

Clause 24.—This clause is based on section 65 of the Children Act, 1908, and section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and regulates the period for which youthful offenders and children are to be detained in a reformatory school or an industrial school.

Clause 25 gives power to the Court, instead of sending a youthful offender to a reformatory school or to an industrial school, to discharge him or place him under the control of his parent or guardian or an adult relative under the supervision of a person to be named by the Court.

Clause 26 empowers the Court to recover from the parent or guardian of a child or young person any fine which may be imposed for any offence committed by such child or young person, unless such parent or guardian can satisfy the Court that he has taken due care of the child and is not to blame in the matter.

Clause 27 gives power to a Court to order the detention of a child in custody in certain cases and is based on section 104 of the Children Act, 1908.

Clause 28 contains provisions under which a boy, under twelve years of age, may, in certain circumstances, be brought before a Court by a police-officer or other person so authorized for an order by the Court to send such boy to an industrial school.

Clause 29 empowers a Court to order a child or young person to be kept in suitable custody in lieu of sending him to an industrial school, and, in addition, gives power to the Court to direct that such child or young person be placed under the supervision of a person to be named by the Court.

Clause 30 deals with the cost of maintenance of a youthful offender or child when once he has been sent to a reformatory or industrial school or has been committed to suitable custody, and provides that such cost shall be recoverable from the parent or guardian.

Clause 31 gives power to the managers of an industrial school to board out children under the age of eight years and until they have attained the age of ten years (and with the permission of the Chief Inspector till they are older), with any suitable person, subject to supervision by the managers of the school.

Clause 32 provides that in certain circumstances the managers of a reformatory or industrial school may, with the consent of the Chief Inspector, license a boy out to any respectable person willing to receive and take charge of him.

Such license may be cancelled at any time on a breach of the conditions under which it was granted, and power is taken, in such a case, to compel the return of the boy to the school.

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.

Clause 33 provides that, in the case of a youthful offender or child whose license has been cancelled, the parent or guardian may be required to produce him in Court, failing which the Court may, if a reasonable excuse cannot be given by the parent or guardian for not producing the child, impose a fine of Rs. 25.

Clause 34 is based on sections 22 (1) and 72 (6) of the Children Act, 1908, and deals with the abetment of the escape of a youthful offender or child.

Clause 36 deals with the discharge or transfer of a youthful offender or child from one industrial school to another or from one reformatory school to another, or from a reformatory school to an industrial school or *vice versa*.

Clause 37 is based on section 111 (5) of the Children Act, 1908, and provides for the establishment of Juvenile Courts.

Clause 38 gives power to the Court to presume and determine the age of a child or young person brought before it, and provides that the age decided by the Court shall be held to be the true age of such child or young person for the purposes of the Act.

Clause 39 requires the Court in sending a youthful offender or a child to a school to select, whenever possible, a school in which facilities are afforded for the instruction of the youthful offender or child in the religion which he professes.

Clause 40.—This clause makes applicable the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to bonds taken under the proposed Act.

Clause 41 removes the disqualification, attaching to an offence under any other law, from a child or young person convicted of such offence.

Clause 42 empowers the local Government to make rules for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 43 provides for repeals and revisions in respect of orders passed by Courts under clause 26, 28 or 30. It also provides that any order passed under the proposed Act and not otherwise provided for shall be subject to revision by the High Court.

Clause 44 is based on section 22 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, and gives the entire authority over a child or young person to the person into whose custody such child or young person has been put, as if such person were his lawful parent.

A. RAHIM,

Member in charge.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.)*

CALCUTTA;

The 31st May, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1595 L., dated Calcutta, the 1st June, 1921.—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 18 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules, 1920, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information.

It is proposed to introduce the Bill at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on Monday, the 4th July, 1921, and at the same meeting to move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.).*

A

BILL

further to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876, in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act VII of 1876.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1921.

Amendment of section 70 of Bengal Act VII of 1876.

2. At the end of section 70 of the Land Registration Act, 1876, as amended by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1907, the following shall be added, namely:—

E. B. & A. Act I of 1907.

“and no separate account shall be opened on such application until an additional fee at the rate mentioned below is paid by the applicant, namely:—

for a separate account for which the land-revenue payable does not exceed ten rupees ... four rupees.

for a separate account for which the land-revenue payable exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifty rupees ... ten rupees,

for a separate account for which the land-revenue payable exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed one hundred rupees ... fifteen rupees,

for a separate account for which the land-revenue payable exceeds one hundred rupees ... twenty rupees.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Bengal Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1906 (Bengal Act II of 1906), provision was made in section 70 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), for the levy of a uniform fee of Rs. 2 in Western Bengal on all applications for opening separate accounts whether under that Act or under sections 10 and 11 of the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859). Similar provision was also made for Eastern Bengal by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1907 (E. B. and A. Act I of 1907). Bengal Act II of 1906 has been repealed by the Bengal Laws Act, 1914 (Bengal Act I of 1914), and E. B. and A. Act I of 1907 has been extended to Western Bengal by the same Act.

This fee of Rs. 2 although sufficient to cover the cost of opening a separate account does not cover the cost of its subsequent administration which is thus borne by the general public.

It is not considered equitable that the administration of separate accounts, the opening of which benefits only the applicants, should be a burden on the general tax-payer. It is, therefore, proposed to levy an additional fee which will make the separate account staff self-supporting.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB

(MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN),

Member in charge.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (offg.).*

CALCUTTA :

The 1st June, 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1921.

PART VI.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March, 1921 :—

No. 8 OF 1921.

A

BILL

further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ;

V of 1908.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1921.

Insertion of new section 35A in Act V of 1908.

2. In Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), after section 35, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

V of 1908.

Compensatory costs in fraudulent suits.

“ 35. A(1) Where in a suit any defendant appears and objects to the claim on the ground that it or any

part of it is as against himself false to the knowledge of the plaintiff or any of the plaintiffs, the Court may, if the objection has been taken at the earliest opportunity and if thereafter as against such defendant the suit is dismissed wholly or in part or is withdrawn or part of the claim is abandoned and it is satisfied of the justice of the objection, direct the payment to such defendant of such amount as costs by way of damages as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such direction for the payment of an amount exceeding one thousand rupees shall be made by any Court other than a High Court.

(2) No person who has been directed to pay costs to a defendant under sub-section (1) shall by reason of such direction be exempted from any criminal liability in respect of any claim made by him."

Amendment of
section 96, Act
of 1908.

3. To section 96 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) No appeal shall lie from any decree solely on the ground that the Court has or has not directed the payment of compensatory costs to a defendant under section 35A or has directed the payment of an excessive or insufficient amount."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn from time to time to the very great evil arising from the institution of fraudulent and dishonest suits. Though vigorous efforts have been made for many years to eradicate the evil the reports received by Government show that it still continues rife in certain Provinces and the object of this Bill is to add another method to those already in existence for meeting it. Briefly, it is proposed to insert a provision in the Civil Procedure Code empowering Courts to award compensatory costs in fraudulent suits on the analogy of the provisions of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is hoped that the insertion of this provision in the Civil Procedure Code will assist in preventing the institution of such suits. An appeal will lie from an order for costs when an appeal lies against the main decree in a suit, but not otherwise, and there will be no appeal from an order refusing to give compensatory costs.

S. P. O'DONNELL.

DELHI;

The 26th February, 1921.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 17th March, 1921:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We do not propose any alternation in clause 2 of the Bill.

3. We are unanimously of opinion that section 29 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, should provide that all the preceding provisions of the Act, other than section 3, should be applicable for the purpose of determining the period of limitation fixed by any special or local law except in so far as any of those provisions may be expressly excluded by such law. Section 3 should obviously not be deemed to affect or alter a period of limitation specially fixed by any such law. We have therefore re-drafted clause 3 of the Bill, and we think that the re-draft precludes, as far as possible, the risk of conflicting decisions by the various High Courts.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 21st February, 1921.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S. P. O'DONNELL.

T. B. SAPRU.

N. M. SAMARTH.

T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYER.

ISWAR SARAN.

JADUNATH MOZOOMDAR.

EARDLEY NORTON.

The 15th March, 1921.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

BILL

*further to amend the Indian Limitation Act,
1908.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1921.

Amendment of section 5, Act IX of 1908.

2. In section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "for a review of judgment or for leave to appeal or any other application to which this section may be made applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 29, Act IX of 1908.

3. In section 29 of the said Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Savings.

"29 (1) Nothing in this Act shall affect section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(2) Nothing in section 3 shall be deemed to affect or alter any period of limitation specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India; but the rest of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply for the purpose of determining any such period of limitation, except in so far as, and to the extent to, which, such law may expressly exclude the operation of the said provisions," and

(b) Sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be renumbered (3) and (4), respectively.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 21st March, 1921 :—

No. 13 OF 1921.

A

BILL

to amend the law relating to emigration.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to emigration; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act, 1921.

Definitions

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) “dependent” means any woman or child or aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying an emigrant;

(b) “emigrant” means any person who emigrates or has emigrated or who has been registered as an emigrant under this Act;

(c) “emigrate” and “emigration” denote the departure by sea out of British India of any person under an agreement to work for hire, or when assisted so to depart for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture, in any country beyond the limits of India;

(d) “prescribe” means to prescribe by rules made under this Act;

(e) “work”, with its grammatical variations, means skilled or unskilled work;

(f) “skilled work” means—

(i) working as an artisan; or

(ii) working as a clerk or shop assistant; or

(iii) working for the purpose of any exhibition or entertainment; or

(iv) service in any restaurant, tea-house, or other place of public resort; or

(v) domestic service; or

(vi) any other occupation which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be skilled work;

(g) “unskilled work” includes engaging in agriculture.

(2) In case of any doubt or dispute, arising otherwise than in the course of any legal proceedings, as to whether—

(a) any person is an emigrant, or

(b) any work is skilled or unskilled,

within the meaning of this Act, the question shall be determined by such person and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and such determination shall be final.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Appointment of
Protectors of Emi-
grants.

3. (1) The Local Government may appoint a person to be the Protector of Emigrants for any port, situate within the territories administered by it, from which emigration is lawful.

(2) The Local Government may define the area to which the authority of a Protector of Emigrants so appointed shall extend.

(3) Every Protector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

General duties of
Protector.

4. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties assigned to him by or under this Act, shall—

- (a) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;
- (b) cause, so far as he can, all the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder to be complied with;
- (c) inspect, at the time of its arrival, every vessel bringing return emigrants to the port for which he is Protector;
- (d) inquire into the treatment received by return emigrants both during the period of their service in the country to which they emigrated and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government; and
- (e) aid and advise return emigrants so far as he reasonably can.

Power to appoint
persons to exercise
functions of a Pro-
tector.

5. In any specified area where there is not a Protector of Emigrants, the Local Government may appoint any person to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector of Emigrants under this Act.

Appointment of
Medical Inspector.

6. (1) The Local Government may appoint one or more Medical Inspectors of Emigrants at any port from which emigration is lawful and, where more than one are appointed, may apportion their respective duties.

(2) Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Agents in foreign
countries.

7. The Governor General in Council may, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of emigrants in any place outside British India, appoint agents in such places, and may define their powers and duties.

Advisory Com-
mittee.

8. The Local Government may, for the purpose of assisting any Protector of Emigrants appointed by it, constitute an advisory committee in such manner as it may think fit and may prescribe the procedure to be followed and the functions to be performed by such committee.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNSKILLED WORK.

Ports from which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful

9. (1) Emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall not be lawful except from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Karachi, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ports from which such emigration is lawful.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which such emigration is lawful.

Countries to which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful.

10. (1) Emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf.

(2) No notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

Power of Local Government to suspend emigration of unskilled workers

11. (1) Where the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful, plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants, if allowed to emigrate to that country, would be exposed to serious risk of life on arrival there, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work from any port in the territories administered by it shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Local Government shall at once report the publication of a notification under sub-section (1), with the reasons for it, to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the Gazette of India confirming or cancelling the notification published by the Local Government.

Revocation of prohibition.

12. Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification confirming a notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 has been made with respect to any country has ceased to exist, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall again be lawful from a date to be specified in the notification.

Power of Local Government to prohibit emigration to specified country.

13. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit from a date to be specified in the notification all persons or any specified class of persons from emigrating to any

specified country from the territories under its administration or any specified part thereof for the purpose of unskilled work.

Saving.

14. A notification under section 10, 11, 12 or 13 shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or legal proceedings commenced before the date on which such notification takes effect.

CHAPTER IV.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SKILLED WORK.

Ports from which emigration of skilled workers is lawful.

15. Emigration for the purpose of skilled work shall not be lawful except from a port from which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.

Emigration of skilled workers.

16. Whoever desires to engage, or to assist, any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled work shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart, and shall state in his application—

- (a) the number of the persons whom he proposes so to engage or assist;
- (b) The place beyond the limits of India to which each such person and his dependents are to proceed;
- (c) the accommodation to be provided for each such person and his dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage;
- (d) if he desires to engage any such person to emigrate,—
 - (i) the provision to be made for the health and well-being of such person and his dependents during the period of the proposed engagement and for his repatriation at the end of such period,
 - (ii) the terms of the agreement under which such person is to be engaged, and
 - (iii) the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreement and for the proper treatment of the person to be engaged and his dependents.

Applications how to be disposed of.

17. On receiving an application under section 16 the Local Government may, after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) and on payment of such fees (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final.

Appearance of engaged persons before, and registration of names by, Protector of Emigrants.

18. (1) Before any person departs from British India in accordance with permission granted under section 17, the person by whom he has been engaged or assisted shall appear before the Protector of

Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such first-mentioned person and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents.

(2) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants—

- (a) that permission to engage or assist such person has been duly obtained,
- (b) in the case of an engagement, that the terms of the agreement under which such person has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted and are understood by him, and
- (c) that the conditions on which the permission was granted have been complied with,

he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars concerning the person engaged or assisted and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging or assisting him, and in such form, as the Local Government may prescribe.

Provisions as to security.

19. Where such security as is referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (d) of section 16 has been furnished, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security and the application of the same or of any part thereof, or may order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished, or to his representative.

Delegation to Protector of Emigrants of authority to receive or dispose of applications.

20. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorise a Protector of Emigrants to receive and dispose of applications made under this Chapter:

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred.

Power to prohibit emigration of skilled workers.

21. Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting emigration of skilled workers to any country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that such emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a date specified in the notification; and from that date such emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

Saving.

22. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply in any case in which a person engages another to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant.

CHAPTER V.

RULES.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

23. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to prescribe the person by whom any doubt or dispute referred to in sub-section (2) of section 2 shall be determined and the procedure to be followed and the proof to be required in such cases, and to provide for any other matter which it is by this Act empowered to prescribe.

Power for the Governor General in Council to make rules.

24. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by the Government under this Act; and

(b) the security, well-being and protection of emigrants.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES.

Unlawful emigration or inducement to emigrate.

25. (1) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act,—

(a) emigrates or attempts to emigrate, or

(b) makes, or attempts to make, any agreement with any person purporting to bind that person to emigrate, or

(c) induces, or attempts to induce, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) If any person commits an offence under this section, any police-officer may arrest him without warrant.

Fraudulently inducing to emigrate.

26. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion or fraud, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any person to emigrate, or enter into any agreement to emigrate, or leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

False representation of Government authority.

27. Whoever falsely represents that any emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Sanction to prosecutions.

28. No prosecution shall be instituted for any offence under this Chapter except with the sanction of a Protector of Emigrants or of a person appointed under section 5 and empowered in this behalf or, where there is no Protector or person so appointed and empowered, of the District Magistrate.

Power for Customs-officer to search and detain for purposes of Act.

29. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs with regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by those officers for the prevention of offences against this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prohibition of departure by land under an agreement to work for hire in some country beyond the sea.

30. (1) The departure by land out of British India of any person under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to work for hire, or when assisted so to depart for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture, in any country beyond the sea is prohibited.

(2) Whoever departs or attempts to depart, or induces, or attempts to induce, any person to depart, by land out of British India in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 25.

CHAPTER VIII.

SAVINGS AND REPEAL.

Application of Act.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the departure out of British India of any person who is neither of Indian parentage nor a subject of a State in India.

Repeal

32. The Indian Emigration Act, 1908, is hereby repealed.

XVI of
1908

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"EMIGRATION" as defined by section 2 (iv) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), i.e., what is commonly known as "indentured emigration," is still lawful under section 4 of the Act to the countries specified in the first Schedule, except to Natal, in respect of which a notification prohibiting emigration was issued under section 5 of the Act in 1911. An announcement was, however, made by the Government of India in 1917 that indentured emigration would not in future be permitted. Effect has hitherto been given to this undertaking by means of Rule 16-B of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, which prohibits the emigration, except by license, of all unskilled labour, "for the purpose of, or with the intention of, labouring for hire." It is therefore necessary to take power, before the expiry of the Defence of India Act, to prevent indentured emigration by some other means. This is the first object of the present Bill.

2. The second object of the Bill is to provide machinery for the control of emigration in the future.

3. The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows:—

- (1) "Emigration" is defined as the departure by sea out of British India of any person (a) under an agreement to work for hire, or (b) when assisted so to depart for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture, in any country beyond the limits of India [clause 2 (c)].
- (2) "Work" is defined as either skilled or unskilled. Skilled work means the occupations specified in Chapter XI of the present Act, working as a clerk or shop assistant, or any other occupation which may be declared by the Governor General in Council to be skilled work. Unskilled work includes engaging in agriculture [clause 2 (e) (f) and (g)].
- (3) Power is taken to appoint
 - (a) Protectors of Emigrants [clause 3], and committees to advise them [clause 8];
 - (b) Agents of the Governor General in Council in places outside India [clause 7].
- (4) Emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is prohibited except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify. No such notification shall be made unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a Resolution of each Chamber [clause 10].
- (5) Emigration for the purpose of skilled work is permitted subject to certain restrictions on the lines of Chapter XI of the present Act [clauses 16 to 20]. But the Governor General in Council is empowered to prohibit by notification the emigration of skilled workers to any specified country where he has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for such prohibition [clause 21].
- (6) Penalties are provided for unlawful emigration or inducement to emigrate [clauses 25 to 27]. But no prosecution shall be instituted without the sanction of the Protector of Emigrants, or, where there is no Protector, of the District Magistrate [clause 28].
- (7) The Bill applies to emigration to all countries. Emigration to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which is excluded from the present Act, will be subject to the provisions of the Bill. The Bill does not, however, apply to the departure out of British India of persons who are neither of Indian parentage nor subjects of a State in India [clause 31].

DELHI :

The 18th March 1921. }

C. A. INNES.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1920—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st October to 30th November 1920.	Normal rainfall from 1st October to 30th November 1920.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.2	Nil	1.38	Nil	6.05	8.03	Contai -	Midnapore	BURDWAN—contd.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.62	Nil	10.20	4.60	Tamuk.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.80	Nil	6.87	4.61	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.70	Nil	3.69	3.85	Ghatal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.87	Nil	12.35	5.17	Rukrahati.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.64	Nil	5.99	3.52	Amiagura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	1.03	Nil	5.42	4.36	Panskura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.89	Nil	6.74	5.35	Dantan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.65	Nil	3.72	3.72	Chandrakona.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.71	Nil	2.90	4.50	Pachet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.79	Nil	6.34	5.02	Bhagwanpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.06	Nil	3.90	7.32	Kalitkri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.77	(n)	Nayabasan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.40	Nil	0.65	5.13	Silda (Belpa-hari).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.31	Nil	2.55	5.06	Goutore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	1.26	Nil	5.19	4.28	Saiboni.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.6	Nil	1.63	Nil	3.20	6.79	Narayanagarh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	1.52	Nil	7.56	7.56	Ramnagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.98	Nil	4.40	6.82	Mohappur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	1.21	Nil	7.50	6.65	Hauria.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.32	Nil	7.86	6.17	Jenka (Kajri).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.2	Nil	1.00	Nil	2.74	7.03	Nandigram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.75	Nil	4.40	5.69	Moyua.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.3	Nil	0.65	Nil	2.51	4.75	Pingla.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.90	Nil	4.45	7.23	Narajole.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.64	Nil	3.97	4.74	Serampore	Hooghly	RAJSHAH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.68	Nil	4.88	4.36	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.53	Nil	4.48	4.00	Arambagh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.53	Nil	8.55	4.52	Howrah.	Howrah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.61	Nil	8.35	4.22	Mohesreka.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.68	Nil	4.21	3.69	Ulubaria.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.71	Nil	0.55	4.09	Amta.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.41	Nil	3.80	4.44	Bosha.	Boalia	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.47	Nil	6.29	4.29	Nator.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.56	Nil	8.53	4.15	Naugan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.54	Nil	6.19	3.84	Bilmaria.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.41	Nil	10.86	3.55	Manda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.49	Nil	4.37	4.37	Mahadebpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.39	Nil	12.27	3.69	Tanor.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	5.20	(n)	Chaugram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	6.43	(n)	Joari.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.42	Nil	4.20	4.20	Nithpur	Dinajpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.20	Nil	11.21	3.49	Nayabganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.16	Nil	5.07	3.03	Gangarampur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.29	Nil	1.64	3.27	Churamon.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.21	Nil	1.90	3.48	Raiganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.17	Nil	9.26	4.28	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.35	Nil	12.91	4.10	Balughat.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.22	Nil	8.32	3.83	Thakurgaon.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.20	Nil	3.40	2.26	Setabganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.32	Nil	4.59	3.61	Ranganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.3	Nil	2.96	3.96	Atwarl.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.37	Nil	7.12	3.96	Birganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.41	Nil	8.96	4.22	Parbatipur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.21	Nil	6.61	5.08	Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri	RAJSHAH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.30	Nil	7.59	4.63	Alipur Duarg.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.35	Nil	6.77	4.29	Falacua.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.30	Nil	3.20	4.06	Debiganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.81	Nil	4.29	9.19	Bhagatpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2.0	Nil	0.91	0.10	3.03	10.99	(Nagrakata).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.6	Nil	0.71	Nil	10.10	6.51	Buxa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.8	Nil	0.72	Nil	8.29	8.82	Kalchini.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.49	Nil	5.08	6.29	Kumargram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.62	Nil	2.15	3.67	Shilguri.	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.72	Nil	1.71	3.69	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.79	Nil	0.47	4.55	Kalimpong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.67	Nil	0.91	6.39	Mongpo.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.5	Nil	0.95	0.02	0.49	4.59	Kurseong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.28	Nil	7.94	5.65	Pedong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.21	Nil	17.55	5.10	Bhawaniganj (Satabdha).	Rangpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.54	Nil	20.93	4.93	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.27	Nil	14.01	5.05	Pirganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.52	Nil	9.50	5.39	Suriganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.16	Nil	6.85	4.03	Gobindganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.36	Nil	16.34	6.05	Bagdogra (Niphamari).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.86	Nil	15.59	3.86	Ulupur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.31	Nil	11.44	3.43	Sundarganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.31	Nil	11.44	3.43	Saidpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.61	Nil	6.46	4.78	Sherpur.	Bohara	RAJSHAH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.58	Nil	7.62	5.12	Nowkhilla.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.60	Nil	10.50	4.91	Bohara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.30	Nil	21.24	4.48	Pauchibibi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	(n)	(n)	Khetlai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.78	Nil	3.81	4.55	Shahzadpur.	Pabna	RAJSHAH.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.58	Nil	9.20	4.54	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.52	Nil	9.83	4.75	Sirajganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.44	Nil	4.63	4.71	Sara.		

(n) Not ascertained.

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1920—*concl'd.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	No. of rainy days.	Average mm. of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heavyest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st October to 30th November 1920.	Normal rainfall from 1st October to 30th November 1920.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.31	Nil	5.49	4.21	Malda	Malda	RAJSHAH.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.28	Nil	1.23	2.83	Chanchal.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.25	Nil	6.45	3.35	Gazol.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.53	Nil	3.29	3.72	Sibganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.65	Nil	5.32	4.72	Gomastapur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.38	Nil	Nil	4.39	Nawabganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.09	Nil	7.18	6.37	Munshiganj.	Dacca	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.88	Nil	10.98	5.29	Dacca.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.39	Nil	6.59	4.71	Nawabganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.12	Nil	8.27	6.11	Narayanganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.9	Nil	1.11	Nil	6.39	6.07	Narsingdi.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.95	Nil	3.42	4.97	Maulikganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.1	Nil	1.07	Nil	9.36	5.51	Joydebpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.39	Nil	Nil	5.26	Kapasia.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.77	Nil	4.48	6.14	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.55	Nil	6.00	4.81	Atia (Tangail).	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.33	Nil	7.25	3.21	Sarishabari.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.69	Nil	6.19	6.00	Mymensingh.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.45	Nil	10.63	5.31	Jamapuri.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.65	Nil	6.86	7.09	Netrokona.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0	Nil	0.00	Nil	1.55	3.32	Pingua.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.6	0.85	0.47	0.85	9.70	6.99	Durgapur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8	Nil	0.77	Nil	Nil	5.70	Sherpur (Tosha).	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.65	Nil	11.60	5.59	Dewanganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.62	Nil	4.97	5.51	Nalitabari.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.83	Nil	7.21	5.35	Madaripur.	Faridpur	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.99	Nil	5.25	5.49	Faridpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.94	Nil	6.91	5.05	Rajbari.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.94	Nil	6.97	6.07	(Goatwade).	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.61	Nil	7.11	4.90	Haridaspur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.35	Nil	5.24	6.02	Takerhat.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.77	Nil	4.46	5.50	Bhanga.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.39	Nil	4.63	6.20	Pangsa.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	0.84	Nil	6.40	7.56	Bullakandi.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.6	Nil	0.78	Nil	11.88	7.77	Bhusna.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.57	Nil	14.03	9.16	Patuakhali.	Bakarganj	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	0.03	0.59	0.03	14.10	8.32	Barguna.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.15	Nil	8.13	6.61	Protpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.35	Nil	11.29	6.99	Barisal.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.11	Nil	7.16	5.67	Gopnadi.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.35	Nil	8.19	7.49	Bhoja.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.32	Nil	8.17	8.37	Daulatkhan.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.28	Nil	10.24	8.16	Bauphal.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.3	0.07	2.49	0.07	6.10	10.73	Cox's Bazar.	Chittagong	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.9	0.09	1.73	0.09	6.40	8.92	Chittagong.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.0	Nil	2.23	Nil	3.38	9.46	Kutubdia.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.71	Nil	4.44	8.48	Satkania.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.81	Nil	4.40	8.50	Kodala.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.55	Nil	9.70	9.37	Mirsarai.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.02	Nil	8.22	6.32	Gomilla.	Tippera	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	0.90	Nil	6.42	6.41	Chandpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.78	Nil	3.03	5.99	Brahmanbaria.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.15	Nil	4.23	6.84	Ramchandrapur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.82	Nil	3.66	5.87	Nasiragar.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	1.80	0.23	0.80	3.78	4.98	Daudkandi.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.13	Nil	3.65	5.54	Kasba.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.07	Nil	6.70	6.74	Laksum.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.6	Nil	1.59	Nil	11.72	9.47	Noakhali.	Noakhali	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.9	Nil	2.00	Nil	7.47	9.40	Feni.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.55	Nil	8.77	11.07	Harishpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0	Nil	1.09	Nil	6.91	7.24	Rangganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.65	Nil	12.79	10.25	Chitlaganaya.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.6	Nil	1.66	Nil	14.73	11.75	Hatiya.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.1	Nil	1.33	Nil	17.91	8.48	Lakhimpur.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.66	Nil	5.40	8.10	Rangamati.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.2	Nil	1.81	Nil	4.72	8.98	Bandarban.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.7	Nil	1.67	Nil	4.48	9.08	Barkal.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	3.70	(a)	Mahachheri.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	3.63	(a)	Lama.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	6.14	(a)	Ramgarh.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	12.97	(a)	Manikohari.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	2.56	(a)	Dighinala.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.05	Nil	4.81	6.21	Agartala.	Hill Tippera	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.27	Nil	15.21	5.59	Dinhata.	Cooch Behar	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.20	Nil	16.18	6.06	Cooch Behar.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.16	Nil	6.80	5.12	Mickliganj.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.21	Nil	7.90	5.76	Methlabhanga.	...	...
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.29	Nil	12.39	6.70	Fulbari (Tufanganj).	...	...

(a) Not ascertained.

J. C. Roy,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Statement of weekly gauge reading on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending 25th December 1920.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level according to P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum.	Remarks.
1920.					
19th December	8 AM.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.	38.55	39.90	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.
20th "	8 "		38.50	39.80	
21st "	8 "		38.45	39.70	B. M. on College step, 64.93.
22nd "	8 "		38.40	39.65	
23rd "	8 "		38.30	39.60	
24th "	8 "		38.25	39.50	
25th "	8 "		38.20	39.45	

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	...	Highest water-level	61.29 on 13th September 1919	62.80
Ditto	...	Lowest "	33.50 on 8th May 1919	35.01
Record	...	Highest "	69.25 on 26th August 1879	64.44
Do.	...	Ditto "	69.08 on 9th September 1885	63.27
Do.	...	Ditto "	68.30 on 25th August 1906	64.47
Do.	...	Ditto "	68.21 on 25th August 1890	63.40
Do.	...	Lowest "	87.63 on 25th April 1884	32.82
Do.	...	Ditto "	38.13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	33.32
Do.	...	Ditto "	39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	...	Ditto "	39.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	34.47

N.B. - The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1897.

BOALIA, S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
The 25th December 1920. for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 25th December 1920.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1920.					
19th December	7 A.M.	8.4	8.4	9.0	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
20th "	7 "	8.2	8.2	8.9	
21st "	7 "	8.0	8.0	9.0	The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat.
22nd "	7 "	7.9	7.9	8.9	
23rd "	7 "	7.8	7.8	9.0	
24th "	7 "	7.8	7.8	8.9	
25th "	7 "	8.0	8.0	8.8	Its reduced level is 26.84.

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	23.7 on 15th September 1919.
Ditto	...	Lowest "	...	6.1 on 24th February 1919.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest "	...	25.75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto "	...	25.73 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto "	...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto "	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	...	Lowest "	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto "	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B. - The gauge-reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR, R. C. GUHA,
The 26th December 1920. for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th June 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th June 1919.

No. 4541.—The services of Mr. F. J. G. Geary, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may return from leave.

No. 4583.—Mr. R. W. Maidment, 2nd Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay local cadre, is appointed 1st Assistant Collector of Customs in the cadre, with effect from the 23rd January 1919.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 28th June 1919.

No. 4639.—The following extracts from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 22nd May 1919, are published for general information :—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

FURTHER RELAXATIONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibitions of Import.

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles are to be removed :—

- (201) Printing inks.
- (202) Oil lamp burners.
- (203) Gas burners.
- (204) Metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles except those mentioned under No. 225.

- (205) The following painters' colours and pigments, except in so far as they may fall within the scope of the Prohibition of Import (No. 29) Proclamation of 24th February 1919 :—

Asphaltum.	Earth colours.
Bitumen for black varnish.	Earth sienna.
Bone black.	Gamboge.
Bone pitch.	Gamboge gum.
Brunswick black.	Imitation gold leaf.
Burnt sienna.	Indian ink.
Carbon black.	Lime green.
Carmine.	Ochre.
China ink.	Orpiment.
Chinese ink.	Umber.
Cinnabar native.	Zaffre.
Cobalt oxide.	

- (206) Aluminium powder.
 (207) Fancy goods (Articles de Paris).
 (208) Jewellers' findings; that is, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolt and split rings of base metal or gilt.
 (209) Paints and enamels (from 1st July).
 (210) Aerated, mineral and table waters.

TO BE LICENSED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally, as and when required :—

- (211) Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.
 (212) Furniture casters of all kinds.
 (213) Wickless stoves.
 (214) Gas stoves.
 (215) Indoor oil lamps of all kinds.
 (216) Hurricane lanterns.
 (217) Blow lamps.
 (218) Metal parts of lamps.
 (219) Oil cooking and heating stoves with wicks, including the blue flame atmosphere stove.
 (220) Steel studs for motor car tyres.
 (221) Boot and shoe rivets.
 (222) Hob nails and shoe nails.
 (223) Shoe studs and metal boot protectors.
 (224) Shoemakers' tools.
 (225) The following metal parts and accessories of pedal cycles :—

Frame lugs, hubs, including coaster hubs and hub shells; variable speed gears; free wheel clutches; cranks; pedals; rims; frames; forks; handlebars; chain wheels; bells; lamps other than electric lamps.

- (226) The following painters' colours :—

Litharge; ultramarine blue; white lead; satin white; lamp black.

- (227) Metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks.
 (228) Raw spirits for industrial purposes.
 (229) Reclaimed rubber.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown :—

- (230) The present ration for pencils (50 per cent. of 1916 importations) is to be maintained.
 (231) Toys (other than electric toys), including parts thereof, games and playing cards are to be admitted at the rate of 20 per cent. of 1913 importations.
 (232) Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and silver watch cases) and electro-plates are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 importations.

In accordance with the above general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 202 to 206. In the case of printing inks and mineral, aerated and table waters, general licences are already in operation, and a general licence will be issued in due course for paints and enamels.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S. W. 1.

In the notice on page 630 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," item No. 171 should have read as follows:—

Licences should be freely given for all medicinal bulbs and herbs, and for hyacinths early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, Chionodoxa, and Scilla Sibirica. All other bulbs, plants and trees should remain prohibited.

Special licences should be applied for in respect of all the plants of the permitted varieties, it being impracticable to issue a general licence for them.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that the following relaxation of the existing prohibitions of export will be brought into force as from to-day.

Further relaxations will be announced in subsequent issues of the "Journal."

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a list of the articles affected and of the changes made in the nature of the prohibitions applicable to each. In explanation of the changes it should be noted that goods on List A are prohibited to all destinations, and that goods on List B to all destinations outside the British Empire, while goods on List C are prohibited only to countries neighbouring enemy countries.*

It will of course be understood that the existing position regarding trading with enemy countries is in no way affected by these modifications.

[NOTE.—Attention is called to the fact that by the Proclamation of the 1st October 1918 *all goods*, whether mentioned by name or not (except printed matter and accompanied personal effects, and the goods on the Export Free List published in the "Journal" of 20th March), are prohibited on List C.]

HEADINGS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE LIST TO ANOTHER.

Headings.	From	To
Copper and alloys of copper	A	C
Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate	A	C
Gloves, men's woollen	B	C
Iron pyrites	A	C
<i>Chemicals.</i>		
Barium sulphate	B	C

The removal of barium sulphate from List B permits of its inclusion in the free list of exports; it can therefore now be exported to all non-enemy destinations without licence or guarantee.

HEADINGS ALTERED.

Delete.	Substitute.
(A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards and sprats.	(A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish chinchards, sprats, and herrings.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and coin.	(C) Herrings. (A) Silver coin, British. (C) Silver bullion, specie, and coin other than British coin.

* All Destinations in European Russia and in other foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Servia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain and Morocco Palestine and Syria, as far north, as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hejaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine and the portions of Austria-Hungary and territories on both banks of the Rhine in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to all ports in any such foreign countries.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

The Board of Trade announce that an Open General Licence has been issued for the export of Dates, and of the undermentioned varieties of Coffee to all destinations, except those destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export :—

Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.

Shipments under the Open General Licence may be made without application to the Export Licence Department.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

GENERAL LICENCES.

The Board of Trade notify that general licences have been issued permitting the importation of the following articles :—

Cocoa butter.
Oleo stearine.
Olive oil.
Fruit (fresh), except pears and grapes.
Articles of food containing sugar.
Aerated mineral and table waters (sweetened).
Gherkins in brine.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 28th June 1919.

LICENCE.

No. 4434 — WHEREAS by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective Colonies and dependencies thereof, in this licence or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General; and

WHEREAS by a licence, dated the 26th day of April 1919, all persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India were authorised, subject to the provisos set out in the said licence, to supply any goods, wares or merchandise to the territories on the left bank of the Rhine in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to perform certain other acts in connection with such supply as in the licence set forth; and

WHEREAS certain territories on the right bank of the Rhine are or may be in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments;

Now, therefore, I Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons, residing, being or carrying on business in British India to negotiate for the supply of any goods, wares or merchandise to the territories on the right bank of the Rhine that are at the time in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, to supply any goods, wares or merchandise to such territories, to carry or arrange for the carriage of and to insure any goods, wares or merchandise destined for the said territories, and to take such action as may be necessary or convenient to

secure payment for any goods, wares or merchandise so supplied or for any charges or expenses connected with such supply, carriage or insurance ;

PROVIDED always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any such supply under any prohibition of export for the time being in force in British India is first obtained ;

PROVIDED also that nothing in this licence shall be deemed to authorise the payment of money which at the date hereof, is or but for the war would have been due to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in such territories or the withdrawal or disposal of funds or property held or managed in this country for the account of or on behalf of any such person.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July 1919.

No. 288.—The following Royal Proclamation by His Majesty the King-Emperor is published for general information and guidance :—

GEORGE R. I. WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war in which we were engaged against Germany and her allies, we therefore adoring the Divine Goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings for peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout our Dominions on Sunday, the sixth day of July instant, and for better and more devout solemnization of the same we have given directions to the Most Reverend Archbishop and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in all Churches and Chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses and to the same end we do further advertise and exhort the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in all quarters of our Dominions beyond the seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship and we do strictly charge and command that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they tender the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1919.

No. 63.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (b) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Walter Erskine Crum, O. B.E., to be an Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council, *vice* Sir William Allan Ironside, since deceased.

The 4th July 1919.

No. 64.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

The following Order in Council has been issued declaring the modifications and exceptions necessary for adapting the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, to the Air Force.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 8th day of May 1919.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by sub-section 3 of section 12 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, it is provided that where by any enactment passed after the passing of that Act any amendments are made in the Army Act, the corresponding amendments shall be made in the Air Force Act subject to such modifications and exceptions as His Majesty in Council may declare to be necessary for adapting the same to the Air Force:

And whereas by the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, certain amendments in the Army Act have been made:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to declare and order, and it is hereby declared and ordered as follows :—

1. It is necessary that the amendments made in the Army Act by the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, should, in their application to the Air Force, have effect as set out in a modified form in Parts I and II of the Schedule to this Order, and accordingly the amendments set forth in Part I of the said Schedule shall be made in the Air Force Act, and the provisions in the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, mentioned in column 1 of Part II, of the said Schedule shall, in their application to the Air Force, have effect as set out in a modified form in column 2 thereof.

2. The said amendments to the Air Force Act shall take effect, and shall be deemed to have taken effect :—

(a) in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man as from the 30th day of April 1916 : and

(b) elsewhere whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions as from the 31st day of July 1919.

Provided that the modification of section 10 (1) of the Army (Annual) Act, 1919, and the amendment of section 190 of the Air Force Act shall take effect, and shall be deemed to have taken effect, as from the said 16th day of April 1919, both within the British Islands and elsewhere.

3. This Order may be cited as the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments) Order, 1919.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

1. In section 42, after the words "examine into such complaint, and" there shall be inserted the words ("if so required by the officer.")

2. In sub-section (1) of section 46, after the words "for bringing the offender to court-martial," there shall be inserted the words "or, in the case of an officer below the rank of field officer, may refer the case to be dealt with summarily by a general officer under the provisions of this Act."

3. After section 46 the following section shall be inserted :—

"46A.—(1) Any of the following authorities shall have power to deal summarily with a charge against an officer below the rank of field officer referred for that purpose, or for trial by court-martial, under the foregoing section of this Act, that is to say, any general officer authorised to convene a general court-martial and also, on active service, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Field, and any officer (not under the rank of major-general) appointed for the purpose by him, or by the Air Council.

(2) The authority having power to deal summarily with the case may, with or without hearing the evidence, dismiss the charge, if he in his discretion thinks that it ought not to be proceeded with, or, where he thinks the charge ought to be proceeded with, take steps for bringing the offender to a court-martial, or may after hearing the evidence, deal with the case summarily by awarding one or more of the following punishments :—

(a) Forfeiture of seniority of rank either in the Air Force or in the corps or unit to which the offender belongs, or in both.

(b) Severe reprimand or reprimand.

(3) When the authority having power to deal summarily with the case considers that he may so deal with the case, he shall, unless he awards a severe reprimand or a reprimand, in every case ask the officer charged whether he desires to be dealt with summarily or to be tried by a court-martial, and if the officer elects to be tried by a court-martial, take steps for bringing him to trial by a court-martial, but otherwise shall proceed to deal with the case summarily.

(4) In every case where an authority has power to dispose of a case summarily, and decides so to do, the accused officer may demand that the evidence against him should be taken on oath, and the same oath or solemn declaration as that required to be taken by witnesses before a court-martial shall be administered to each witness in such case.

(5) An offender shall not be liable to be tried by court-martial for any offence which has been dealt with summarily under this Section, and shall not be liable to be punished by a general officer under this Section for any offence of which he has been acquitted or convicted by a competent civil court or by a court-martial."

4. Section 114 shall be amended as follows:—

In sub-section (1A) the second paragraph shall be omitted.

After sub-section (1A) the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(1B) With respect to horses, the following provisions shall have effect—

(i) It shall be the duty of the owner of any horse, and the occupier of any premises where horses are kept, to furnish, if so required, to the authority hereinafter mentioned before such date in each year as may be prescribed, a return specifying the number of horses belonging to him or kept on his premises, and giving with respect to every horse such details as may be so prescribed; he shall also afford all reasonable facilities for enabling any horse belonging to him or kept on his premises to be inspected and examined as and when required by the said authority; if any person fails to comply with any of the requirements of this paragraph, he shall be liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds;

(ii) the Air Council may, for the purposes of this sub-section, make regulations prescribing anything which under this sub-section is to be prescribed, and prescribing the forms to be used, and generally for the purpose of carrying this sub-section into effect;

(iii) regulations made by the Air Council may provide for excepting from the provisions of this sub-section of any class or description specified in the regulations."

After sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(3A) If any officer is obstructed in the exercise of the powers under this Section a justice of the peace may, if satisfied by information on oath that the officer has been so obstructed, issue a search warrant authorising the constable named therein, accompanied by the officer to enter the premises in respect of which the obstruction took place at any time between six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, and to inspect any carriages or animals that may be found therein."

For sub-section (4) there shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(4) The authority for the purposes of this Section shall be the Air Council or any authority or persons to whom the Air Council may delegate their powers under this section."

5. At the end of Section 115 the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(10) A requisition of emergency issued under this Section may prohibit, during such period as may be specified in the requisition, the sale and purchase of horses to or by any person other than a person appointed by the Air Council to purchase horses; and if any person sells or purchases or is concerned in the sale or purchase of a horse in contravention of such prohibition, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine."

6. The following provision shall be added at the end of sub-section (2) of Section 131:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a Secretary of State may arrange with the Governor of a Colony that any person or class of persons enlisted in the Colony shall, if sentenced under this Act to penal servitude,

be transferred to or kept in the Colony and there undergo his sentence in any prison or place in which persons sentenced to penal servitude by a civil court in the Colony can for the time being be confined or, if there be no such prison or place, in an authorised prison as defined by Section 65 of this Act."

7. Section 153 shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) For the words "any airman," "an airman," and "such airman," wherever those words occur, there shall be substituted respectively the words "any officer or airman," "an officer or airman," and "such officer or airman."
- (b) After the word "desert," wherever that word occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or absent himself without leave." after the word "deserting" there shall be inserted the words "or absenting himself without leave," and after the word "deserter" there shall be inserted the words "or absentee without leave."

8. Sub-section (1) of Section 156 shall be amended as follows:—

- (1) For the words "an officer or airman or any person acting on his behalf" in paragraph (a), and for the words "an officer or airman" in paragraphs (b) and (c) there shall be substituted the words "any person";
- (2) After the words "or clothing" there shall be inserted the words "issued for the use of officers or airmen";
- (3) For the words "or of the person with whom he dealt being or acting for an airman, or that the same was sold by order of the Air Council or some competent Air Force authority," there shall be substituted the words "or that the same was sold by order or with the consent of the Air Council, or some competent Air Force Authority, or that the same was the personal property of an officer who had retired or ceased to be an officer, or of an airman who had been discharged, or of the legal personal representatives of an officer or airman who had died."

In sub-section (2) of Section 156, for the words "to a penalty not exceeding five pounds" there shall be substituted the words "to the same penalties as are prescribed in the case of a contravention of the last preceding sub-section."

9. After Section 156 the following section shall be inserted:—

"156A. If—

- (a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any Air Force decoration or medal, or medal ribbon, or any badge, wound stripe, or emblem supplied or authorised by the Air Council, or any decoration, medal, or medal ribbon, badge, wound stripe, or emblem so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or
- (b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such decoration, medal, or medal ribbon, badge, wound stripe, or emblem as aforesaid; or
- (c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies or offers to supply any such decoration or medal as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same;

such person shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prohibit the wearing of supply of ordinary regimental badges or any brooch or ornament representing the same."

10. In paragraph (j) of sub-section (1) of section 163 the words "or by whom the arrest" and the words "or arrest" shall be omitted.

11. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (3A) of Section 175 :—

“(3A) Officers of the auxiliary Air Force, other than members of the permanent staff, if on the active list at all times, and if on the auxiliary Air Force Reserve, at any time when they are doing duty with any body of the Air Force for the time being subject to Air Force law or are ordered on any duty or service for which as such reserve officers they are liable.”

12. Section 179A shall be amended as follows :—

The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) :—

“(a) a general court-martial for the trial of any such naval officer, petty officer, or seaman, shall not be convened except by the Admiralty or by an officer authorised by a warrant from the Admiralty in pursuance of this Section.”

In paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) the words “non-commissioned officer” and the words “or soldier” shall be omitted, and the word “or” shall be inserted before the word “seaman.”

The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) of sub-section (2) :—

“(d) The findings and sentences of any general court-martial for the trial of any such officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman or soldier may be confirmed, in the case of an officer, petty officer, or seaman of the naval forces, by the Admiralty or by any officer authorised by a warrant from the Admiralty in pursuance of this section, and in the case of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of the military forces by His Majesty or by an officer, authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under the Army Act, and not otherwise, except that when such officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman or soldier while subject to this Act is serving beyond the seas with any body of the Air Force and in the opinion of the general or other officer commanding that body (such opinion to be stated in the confirmation and to be conclusive) there is not present any officer authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under a warrant from the Admiralty issued in pursuance of this section or under the Army Act, as the case may be, the findings and sentences may be confirmed by a general or other officer authorised to confirm the findings and sentences of general courts-martial under this Act.”

After paragraph (g) the following paragraph shall be inserted :—

“(h) The power of a court-martial to inflict on an officer the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank shall include power to inflict punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank in the army or any corps thereof or both.”

At the end of the section the following new section shall be inserted :—

“179B. In the application of this Act to officers of His Majesty's naval forces who are subject to Air Force law, the power of a court-martial to inflict the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank shall include power to inflict the punishment of forfeiture of seniority of rank in the navy.”

13.—(1) In paragraph (4) of section 190, after the words “or part thereof,” where they occur for the third time, there shall be inserted the following words, “it also includes any officer of His Majesty's naval or military forces who is for the time being subject to Air Force law.”

PART II.

Army Annual Act 1919. 9 Geo. 5, c. 11.	Modified Form.
S. 10 (1) ...	Where on Order had, before the commencement of the Army Annual Act, 1918, been made under section one hundred and forty-five of the Air Force Act, or under section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act, a further order may be made increasing the amount of the deduction to be made after the sixteenth day of April nineteen hundred and nineteen, under the former Order, up to the limit authorised by the said section of the Air Force Act, as amended by the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments) Order, 1918.
S. 16 (2) ...	The finding and sentence of any court-martial convened before the commencement of the Army Annual Act, 1919, under section 179A of the Air Force Act, may, after that date, be confirmed in the manner provided for by the Air Force Act as amended by the Air Force Act (Statutory Amendments), Order, 1919.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st July 1919.

No. 1009.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Calcutta shall have the privilege of the private entrée.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Simla, the 30th June 1919.

No. 3146-I.C.—Errata.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2712-I C., dated the 3rd June 1919, announcing certain appointments to, and promotions in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, under the head "*To be Officers*" for the words "Edgar George Dixon, Esquire, Secretary, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company Calcutta, Bengal" read "Edgar Geoffrey Dixon, Esquire, Secretary, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, Calcutta, Bengal" and under the head "*To be Members*" for the words "Captain George Skinner Ingram, Business Manager, United Provinces War Journal, Allahabad, United Provinces" read "George Skinner Ingram, Esquire,

Business Manager, United Provinces War Journal, Allahabad, United Provinces."

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

The 3rd July 1919.

No. 3200-I.C.—In continuation of the notification by the Home Department No. 792, dated the 22nd August 1912, the following is published by the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for general information :—

Emblem to be worn to denote the possession of a bar or bars to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st and 2nd class.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the following emblems being worn on the ribbon of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st and 2nd class to denote that the wearer has been awarded a bar or bars to the original decoration for subsequent important and useful services rendered in the advancement of the public interest :—

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class.

A small gold rose; one or more according to the number of bars awarded.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 2nd class.

A small silver rose; one or more according to the number of bars awarded.

These emblems do not form part of the decoration and are not to be worn on the ribbon when the decoration is worn in original or in miniature. A rose, gold or silver as the case may be, will be supplied with each bar when the original award is made.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Separate Revenue.
Assessed Taxes.
Income-tax.

No. 1624-F., dated Simla, the 2nd July 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 14th of March 1918, in the course of the final debate on the Indian Income-tax Bill the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma moved that non-official assessors should be appointed in each district or part of a district to assist the Collector of Income-tax in any enquiry under section 18 of the Act. In the discussion on that motion, the Government of India undertook to enquire from Local Governments whether any further steps were desirable towards extending the informal employment of non-official agency when assessments to income-tax are under consideration.

2. In 1914, a somewhat similar question was discussed in the Indian Legislative Council on a resolution recommending that Local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. This was accepted and the result of the reference to Local Governments and of the consultation, through them, of local opinion was embodied in the Government of India Resolution, No. 1287-F., dated 11th August 1915, which is reproduced as an annexure hereto. It will be seen that the opinions received were conclusively against the substitution of formal Advisory Boards for the existing system of informal consultation of non-officials.

3. The Government of India have now received the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations on the reference made to them in accordance with the undertaking mentioned above. It is generally pointed out the arguments put forward in 1914-15 against any extension of the existing system informally consulting non-official opinion, carry even more weight to-day than they did then. Whereas, under the former Act, the Income-tax Collector when making assessments was largely dependent upon records and information obtained from outside enquiry, under the present Act, the assessee himself is required to render an account of his assessable income. The necessity for resort to non-official assistance as a general practice has therefore disappeared. The Governor-General in Council is in agreement with these views and has accordingly decided that it is unnecessary to proceed further in the matter.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Annexure.

Copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 1287-F., dated 11th August 1915.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 24th of January 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayanagar moved a Resolution recommending that local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. After some discussion, in the course of which certain *prima facie* objections to the policy advocated by the Hon'ble Mover were stated, the resolution was accepted on the ground that it was advisable to consult local Governments and through them public opinion as to the practicability and expediency of adopting the proposed method of assessment.

2. The Government of India have now received the views of all local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and it is found that the proposal has been widely canvassed and unhesitatingly condemned by practically all who were consulted. The general conclusion arrived at is that the creation of formal Advisory Boards would not improve the accuracy of assessment and would tend to make the tax more unpopular.

3. The objections advanced by local Governments and the public bodies and individuals whom they consulted confirm generally the criticism to which the proposal was subjected in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council. The more important arguments are summarised below :—

- I. It is widely felt that business men would have the strongest objection to the disclosure of their accounts, and consequently of important information regarding their financial credit and methods of business, to a Board composed of their neighbours and possibly including trade rivals. It is an accepted principle of income-tax law that information of this kind, while necessary for purposes of assessment, should be regarded as absolutely confidential as between the State and the taxpayer, and the maintenance of this principle would be seriously endangered by the proposed system of assessment.
- II. The principal utility of the proposed Boards would by hypothesis lie in their local and personal knowledge. It would therefore be necessary to appoint a special Board in each area of assessment and the authorities consulted anticipate the utmost difficulty in obtaining men possessing the requisite standing and sense of public responsibility. This difficulty would be specially great in rural areas. It is also urged that apart from other considerations the frequent prevalence of local factions would enhance the difficulty of securing a Board which would command the confidence both of Government and the assesseees.
- III. The proposed Advisory Boards would be exposed to conflicting influences, the sense of their duty to Government on the one hand and, on the other, pressure implied or expressed on the part of the assesseees, with many of whom they would necessarily have some personal or business relations. The position would be most difficult to sustain, and it is generally believed that qualified men would be reluctant to undertake the task.

IV. It is represented that private individuals are often found by experience to be unwilling to take the responsibility of tendering advice in a formal and public way, and that influential and representative citizens who may at present be relied upon to give the Collector of Income-tax the benefit of their personal knowledge would thus be of diminished utility if identified with membership of an official committee.

V. The introduction of Advisory Boards would tend to weaken the sense of responsibility of the official Income-tax Collector. The duties which he performs are necessarily of an inquisitorial and somewhat distasteful nature, and it would not be an altogether unnatural result if he should display a tendency to throw as much responsibility as possible on the shoulders of the Advisory Boards.

4. These opinions appear to the Government of India to be conclusive and they do not therefore propose to take any further steps in the direction of requiring local Governments to constitute formal Advisory Boards for the assessment of the tax.

5. The Government of India, however, do not desire to interfere with the existing practice by which non-official agency is widely employed in an informal manner in connection with income-tax assessments. It appears from the recent correspondence with local Governments that in every province the assessing officer is required to seek information from persons likely to be acquainted with the circumstances of those already on the assessment roll, or who might be brought on it. In towns municipal commissioners, and leading representatives of the different communities and of commercial and industrial interests, are consulted; and in rural areas headmen, zaildars, and village panchayats where these exist. In one or two provinces small committees consisting of influential citizens, representative traders and manufacturers, are *informally* associated with Government officials in the work of assessment. The information thus collected is recorded confidentially by the Government assessing officer, and a further feature of the arrangements generally obtaining is that in each case efforts are made to obtain information from a number of independent sources with the object of correcting or eliminating as far as possible biased or inaccurate statements. Or, again, where questions of accounts are concerned, the assessee may be permitted, if he so desires, to have his books examined by a non-official commission and care is taken to select for such commissions gentlemen well qualified by their knowledge of business, their familiarity with systems of accounts and by a reputation for trustworthiness.

These expedients are legitimate and suitable and it is understood that they have proved of material assistance in the work of assessing the tax. The matter, however, is one with which Provincial Governments are competent to deal, and it is unnecessary for the Government of India to do more than indicate their general approval of the methods employed, leaving it to local Governments to maintain and develop the existing procedure on practical lines suited to the varying circumstances of the communities with whom the assessing officer has to deal.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 4th July 1919.

No. 1862F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (11 of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after entry No. 37-G. of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

37-H. Bond required to be executed by persons selected for State Technical Scholarships.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 5th July, 1919.

No. 4815.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th May 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1,

30th May 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
List A and B	517-520
List C	520
List D	521
Open General Licences for Exports ;	
APPENDIX No. 1	521
Open General Licence for Export of List C Goods ;	
APPENDIX No. 1A	522
Consignment to Importing Associations, etc ;	
APPENDIX No. 1B	523
List of Free Goods :	
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Samples :	
APPENDIX No. 3	525
Open General Licence for Export of Cartridges, etc., to	
Certain Destinations :	
APPENDIX No. 4	526

A consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is now issued fortnightly together with supplements on alternate weeks, and exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy. Should more than one copy be required an additional payment for 1d. is made for each additional copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

APPLICATION FORMS A AND B FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application.

(a) Full name and address of consignor.

(b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 30th May 1919.

- (c)— 1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
 2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
 (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
 (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
 (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
 (k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
 (l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
 (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Forms A and B are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Forms but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

The 16th May 1919.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 6th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, and the 9th May 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom by the following destinations, viz.:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are transhipped at foreign ports.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(B) Accountrements, not otherwise prohibited, 14-8-17.
 (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
 (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
 Ale, <i>see</i> Beer.
 Alumina, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.
 (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia, 19-1-17, 22-1-18, 6-8-18, 24-1-19.
 (A) Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.
 (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war, 8-1-15.
 Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.
 (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
 (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
 Bags, <i>see</i> Nitrate.
 Banknotes, <i>see</i> Notes.
 Bark, <i>see</i> Cinchona.</p> | <p>(A) Barley and barley meal, 14-2-18.
 (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft, 6-12-18.
 (A) Basic slag, 23-10-16.
 (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
 (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots, 12-12-16, 27-11-17 (<i>see</i> however Appendix No. I.)
 (A) Bean flour and meal.
 (A) Beer and ale, (1-5-17).
 Biscuit, meal, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.
 (A) Boats and craft, 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
 Bran, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.
 (A) Bread.
 Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.
 (B) Bristles, of European origin, 26-6-16, 8-3-18, 2-7-18, 17-1-19.
 (A) Buckwheat, 12-12-16.
 Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold.
 (A) Butter.
 (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
 Biscuit meal,
 Calf meal,
 Coconut and poonac cake,</p> |
|---|--|

- Compound cakes and meal,
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal,
Fish meal and concentrated fish,
Gluten meal or gluten feed,
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal,
Hemp seed cake and meal,
Husk meal,
Linseed cake and meal,
Locust bean meal,
Maize germ meal,
Maize meal and flour,
Meat meal,
Palm nut cake and meal,
Poppy seed cake and meal,
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal,
Sesame seed cake and meal,
Soya bean cake and meal,
Sunflower seed cake and meal,
Whale cake,
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Calfskins.
(A) Calves' stomachs, 25-5-16.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 4, page 1339.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18. *See* Appendix No. 1.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Chick peas, 12-12-16
Chlorate, potassium, *see* Potash salts.
(A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations of any of these substances, 1-5-17, 27-11-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 27-11-17.
(B) Coal tar pitch, 15-10-18, *see* Appendix No. 1.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
(B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
(A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
(A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil, 4-4-19.
(A) Coffee, 19-2-17.
Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
(A) Copper sulphate, 12-4-18, *see* Appendix No. 1.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
(B) Cotton American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal-tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (*see also* Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).
Ear. h nut cake and meal, *see* Cake and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
(A) Egg yolk and liquid, 8-9-16, 19-2-17,
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
(A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
(A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18.
(A) Fish except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sparts and hearings 27-12-18. *See also* Appendix No. 1.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19, *see also* Appendix No. 2.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and distillers', 12-12-16.
(A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
(A) Green forage, 12-12-16.

- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
Ground nut, or earth-nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, wet salted, cattle, 28-2-19.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
Iron, 1-5-17, the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.
See also Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.
- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
- (A) Leather, except chamois, skivers and seal, 30-3-17, 19-11-18 *see also* Appendix No. 1.
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and meals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germs, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (B) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar, 19-2-17, 28-8-17, 4-4-19.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, *see* Barley, Beans, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned, plotted and turtle meat, 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch, 23-10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
† Notes on the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C.):—
Hemp seed oil;
Kapoc seed oil;
Maize oil;
Morah seed oil;
Niger seed oil;
Olive oil;
Poppy seed oil;
Rape seed oil;
Shea butter;
Sunflower oil;
Dripping;
Premier jus
7-3-19 28-3-19.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nut, seed, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas, 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina, 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial Potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts not otherwise prohibited, 19-2-17.

† Notes on the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- Potassium bicarbonate, chlorate, cyanide, perchlorate, prussiates, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes, 7-6-16.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17. Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Quinine, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silk, raw, thrown and waste, 15-1-17, 21-3-19.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17, *see also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery, Malt Sugar.
- Sunflour seed cake, and meal, *see* Cake and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea, 28-6-16, 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.
- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 15-10-18, 7-3-19.
- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- (A) Vegetables, fresh of, of all kinds, 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-4-17, 10-5-17, 20-12-18.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (B) Whalebone, 1-1-17.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods :—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8, 9-16, 18-10-17.
- See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair-cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway, inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B, with the following exceptions :—

- (1) Printed matter,
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (*see* APPENDIX 2, p. 524).

Application to the Export Licence Department for licences to export List C goods is only required in respect of exports to European Russia, as constituted before the War (except Russian Black Sea ports).

Exports to Poland must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee, and duplicate shipping document must be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

For exports of List C goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland see APPENDIX IA, page 522.

Trading is permitted with the following countries to which List C goods may be exported without license (*see, however, List D, page 521*) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea, German Austria and the ports of Austria-Hungary occupied by the Allied forces, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg).

Goods on List C (except foodstuffs), exported to the Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg) *via* Holland, must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam.

LIST D.—By order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, all goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field-glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Guns and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

*Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General License has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those Foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see page 520*) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Boot polish.

Browning.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Coffee, the following varieties :—

Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.

Egg substitute and powder.

Egg yolk, dried.

Egg products, dried.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.

Ginger beer powder.

Gloy.

Health salts.

Koffio.

Leather, the following :—

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, Possessions and Protectorates.

East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough and dressed.

Horse hide leather, all descriptions, rough struck and dressed.

Harness leather, dressed, including bag and case hides, and enamelled and japanned hides.

Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.

Mineral tanned sole leather.

Offal, i.e., bellies, shoulders, heads and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.

Sole bends of English tannage of 14 lbs. and upwards.

Sole bends of 12 lbs. and upwards produced from buffalo hides.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Lemonade powder.

Lime juice cordial.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Mapletons' nut food.

Marmite.

Metal polishes.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

Phenalgol.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Scammony resin.

Soup powders.

Strapping, leather, for breeches.

Vanilla custard.

Varnishes of all kinds.

A further open general licence has been issued for coal-tar, pitch and sulphate of copper. These goods now require specific licence only for (a) foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export, and (b) for France and French Possessions.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF LIST "C" GOODS.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on section C of the Prohibited List, including those shown in Appendix No. 1 (page 521), but not including any goods contained in section D (page 521), to be exported freely *by freight* from this country to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, on the following terms :—

SWEDEN.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are no longer required, but the goods must be consigned either (1) to the appropriate Import Associations or (2) to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm, who will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the consignee. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made whereby shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (whichever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section"), for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "Approved." Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

DENMARK.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment, and in such cases the goods may be consigned direct to the consignee. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs on shipment of the first instalment. Where the exporter is in a position to declare that the Associations will not issue a certificate, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Copenhagen, for account of the actual consignee. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by the Export Licence Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust for account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of an N. O. T. certificate, though exporters who actually held certificates should have them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods (except foodstuffs) a list of which is issued as a special supplement to the "List of Export Prohibited Goods," should be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance, but the prior production of an S.S.S. certificate to the Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of S.S.S. certificates. Any S.S.S. certificates actually in the possession of exporters should, however, be handed to the Customs when the goods to which they relate are shipped. It is, however, still necessary for the actual consignee in Switzerland to obtain an S.S.S. certificate before the goods can be handed over by the Swiss Customs. It is important, therefore, that exporters should, immediately on receipt of an order from Switzerland, advise the Swiss purchaser to take the necessary steps to obtain the certificate from the S.S.S.

In cases where the S.S.S. have refused generally or specifically to accept consignment for any customer, an application for specific licence should be made to this Department. The fact that the S.S.S. have refused to accept consignment should be clearly mentioned on the application form.

Goods not consignable to the S.S.S. may be despatched direct to the purchaser.

Applications for licences for the above countries should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W. S.) for all goods on Section A, B or D of the Prohibited List. Applications should also be made for the following goods on Section C :

- (a) goods to be despatched by parcel post ;
- (b) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient ;

Applications to export goods in reasonable quantities to private consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Finland will be considered without consignment to the usual Importing Associations or production of guarantees against re-export.

It must be understood that no goods can be despatched under this scheme except such as are for the personal use of the consignee and of his family.

- (c) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

Exports by parcel post to neutral countries in Europe are allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Associations, or, in the case of Denmark, guarantees against re-export, provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Association ; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

In each case (except as regards (b) and (c) above, for which guarantees are usually waived) exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods ; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

Norway.—An open general licence has been issued for all goods not on List A or B, whether exported by freight or parcel post, without restriction as to method of consignment.

APPENDIX No. 1B.

Consignment to Importing Associations, &c. (or, in the case of Denmark, Guarantees against Re-Export) are not required for the following Export Prohibited Goods :—

Drugs, &c., the following :—

Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.
Dyes and dyestuffs.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A or B (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories.)
Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
Steel, scrap.

FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuffs (including raw materials for the manufacture of foodstuffs) may now be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland without the intervention of official consignees. Licences for foodstuffs on List A and B will, therefore, where home supplies permit, be issued providing for consignment direct of the purchaser.

As regards foodstuffs on List C, an open general licence has been issued permitting export to be made direct to the consignee without the production of individual guarantees against re-export. Shipping bills (or specifications) in respect of such goods need, therefore, no longer be produced to the export Licence Department to be stamped "approved" before production to H. M. Customs.

The term "foodstuffs" should be regarded as including spices and beverages.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make an application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of those goods:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Adding and calculating machines. | Diethylbarbituric acid. |
| Alabaster for statuary purposes. | Digitalis. |
| Anatomical models. | Duboisin sulphuric. |
| Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine. | Eucaine. |
| Athletic goods. | Ferric compounds. |
| Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles. | Ferrum redactum. |
| Bicycle pedal rubbers. | Fructus fœniculi. |
| Books and printed matter. | Henbane (foliæ hyoscyami). |
| Foot laces. | Hydrobromic acid. |
| Boot polishing pads. | Ichthyol. |
| Brushes of all kinds. | Inula root. |
| Buttons of all kinds. | Kharsevan. |
| Caps (headgear). | Metal. |
| Cash registers. | Nitrate of silver. |
| Celluloid wares. | Paraldehyde. |
| Cigar and cigarette holders. | Phenacetin. |
| Cinematograph films, raw or printed. | Salicylic acid. |
| China. | Saltcake. |
| China clay. | Sodium arsenate. |
| Clocks and watches, including clocks for time checking. | Sodium bromide. |
| Coral. | Sodium nitroprusside. |
| Corset laces. | Sodium salicylate. |
| Cutlery; all forms. | Veronal sodium. |
| Dental burs. | Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor. |
| Dental filling materials. | Dyes, proprietary, the following:— |
| Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs. | Dolly dyes. |
| Drugs, etc., the following:— | Diamond dyes. |
| Acetyl salicylic acid. | Drummer dyes. |
| Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids. | Maypole dyes. |
| Agaric. | Earthenware. |
| Althaea root. | Electrodes. |
| Amidol and substitutes. | Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold. |
| Amido-pyrim. | Fans and hand screens. |
| Argentamin. | Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearls, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoid, marble and other stones, papier-mâché, bone, horn, celluloid, casein, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite. |
| Arsenical salts for medicinal use. | Fancy handbags for ladies' use. |
| Arsenobillon. | Feathers, made up. |
| Arsenous acid. | Films, see Cinematograph. |
| Barium sulphate. | Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds. |
| Bromine. | Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants. |
| Butylchloral hydrate. | |
| Cacodylate. | |
| Camomile. | |
| Chromic acid. | |

Flowers, artificial.	Office furniture and stationery.
Flowers, fresh.	Oils, essential.
Fountain pens.	Opera glasses for use in theatres.
Fruit, fresh, the following :—	Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes,	Peel of citrous fruits in brine.
peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines,	Pen nibs.
and imported plums (South African).	Perambulators, complete with tyres.
Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.	Perfumery.
Gauge glasses.	Phonographs,
Glassware.	Phonographic records.
Hair ornaments and combs.	Photographic goods, but not chemicals therefor.
Hair nets or silk of hair.	Pianos.
Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.	Plushes.
Hats of all kinds.	Precious stones, real and imitation.
Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.	Printing presses.
Ink other than printers' ink.	Pumice stone.
Iris root (orris-root). *	Rag books.
Iron and steel, except high-speed steel, iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel scrap.	Razors, safety, and blades.
*Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (<i>i.e.</i> , goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A. or B. (Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplate, terneplates, black plates, galvanised plates and sheets, &c.).	Ribbons, silk.
Jewellery, imitation.	Rubber erasers.
Jewellery, real mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.	Salt.
Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace	Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent, or copper or brass.
Laundry machinery.	Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.
Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.	Screw spanners for cycles.
Ledgers, Loose leaf and similar stationery.	Sensitised paper and plates.
Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.	Sewing machines for domestic use.
Liqueurs.	Shrubs.
Lithographic stones.	Silk braid.
† Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).	Slates, writing or drawing.
Marble, raw and manufactured.	Slate pencils.
Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.	Spectacles and eyeglasses.
Medicinal herbs, except henbane.	Stamps, used.
Medicines proprietary and patent except such as contain quinine, cocaine, santal, cod liver oil, opium alkaloids.	Steel, <i>see</i> iron.
Mineral waters, unsweetened.	Stones, bricks and tiles.
Mosaic ware.	Straw plaits and chip plaits.
Musical instruments.	Teeth, artificial.
	Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
	Tobacco pipes.
	Toilet preparations and requisites, excluding soap.
	Toy, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
	Trimnings of silk.
	Truffles, fresh or preserved.
	Turners' wares of wood.
	Typesetting and type-casting machinery, including type metal.
	Typewriters and spare parts.
	Umbrellas.
	Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
	Walking sticks.
	Wall papers.
	Whips.
	Wines of all kinds.
	Words of art.

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent. in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any materials provided it does not contain more than 50 per cent of copper or brass.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign

buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

APPENDIX No. 4.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF CARTRIDGES, CHARGES, ETC., TO CERTAIN DESTINATIONS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., and industrial explosives to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
 French Possessions and Protectorates.
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Africa.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch-Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Halden, Hochkirchen, Hürigen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwiche, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmédy, Manderfeld, Mackenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblenz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Ferncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg, (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel,) Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine).—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Goppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmassens, Budesheim (Rein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Turkismühle, Waidfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eachweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Gech, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Julich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Ordenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The territory comprised in German-Austria consists of the following provinces of Austria :—

Upper Austria.	Styria.	Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion.)
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.	Vorarlberg.
Salzburg.		

The principality of Liechtenstein, lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland, is also included. The remaining Austrian provinces, south of those mentioned above, and portions of territory in the south and east of Hungary, are in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments.

To the provinces of German-Austria as defined above, and to the occupied territories in both Austria and Hungary, goods on prohibited List C (except such as may be on list D) and free goods may be exported without licence; goods on Lists A and B require export licences.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegram should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant or the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interests to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 3.

No. 4842.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notifications in this Department (1) No. 1223-D., dated the 8th December 1917, as subsequently amended, and (2) No. 6168-158-WII., dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended:—

From the preamble—

Delete the word "Belgium".

No. 4845.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 29th May 1919, is published for general information:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORT RELAXATION.

FURTHER RELAXATION.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following further directions in regard to the Prohibition of Import:—

The restrictions on the importation of the following articles is to be removed:—

- (233) Slate pencils.
- (234) Ice-cream freezers (hand-power).
- (235) Coffee-roasting machines (hand-power).
- (236) Vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners.
- (237) Door and gate springs of all kinds, including spring hinges.
- (238) Door checks.
- (239) Fine balances.
- (240) Spring balances.
- (241) Safety razor blades.
- (242) Brass and electro-brassed chair and trunk nails.
- (243) Hoop iron over one inch wide and thicker than 20 w. g.

- (244) Small electric motors up to $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p., rolling mill electric motors for auxiliary driving up to 250 h.p., and single-phase repulsion induction motors.
- (245) Electrical measuring instruments of all kinds with four-inch dials and under.
- (246) Flexible wires for telephony and house wiring.
- (247) Cash registers.

TO BE LICENSED EXCEPTIONALLY.

The importation of the following articles is to be licensed only exceptionally as and when required :—

- (248) Carpet sweepers.
- (249) Potato-chipping machines.
- (250) Weighing machines and scales.
- (251) Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.
- (252) Wire rope.
- (253) Drop forgings other than wire rope sockets.
- (254) Fire extinguishers.
- (255) Cutlery other than safety-razor blades.
- (256) Casket hardware.
- (257) Box strapping and fasteners.
- (258) Tachometers or speed indicators other than those required for use on motor cars.
- (259) Steel barrels or drums for containing oil or chemicals.
- (260) Pistols.
- (261) Electric incandescent lamps (meaning complete lamp bulbs with filaments) and filament supports, contacts and tubes.
- (262) Electric house source meters.
- (263) Electrical measuring instruments of all kinds, excepting those with four-inch dials and under.
- (264) Electrical cooking, heating and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.
- (265) Electric cables and wires other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring.
- (266) Batteries for pocket lamps.
- (267) Electric motors and parts thereof other than for renewals, except (a) small motors up to $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p.; (b) rolling mill motors for auxiliary driving up to 250 h.p.; (c) single-phase repulsion induction motors.
- (268) Electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED.

The importation of the following articles is to be restricted as shown :—

- (269) The present ration for pen nibs other than gold ($33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained.
- (270) The present ration for erasers ($33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained.
- (271) The present ration for the following painters' colours and pigments (50 per cent. of 1916 imports) is to be maintained :—

Brilliant.	Oxide of tin.
Bronze blue.	Steel blue.
Chrome green and yellow.	Parisian blue.
Chromate of lead.	Powder colours.
Copper oxide.	Red lead.
Minium.	Vermillion.
- (272) The quantity of lawn mowers to be admitted in the eight months ending 1st September 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the imports of the whole year 1913.
- (273) Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for pocket lamps, are to be admitted at the rate of 20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
- (274) Bulbs for electric lamps are to be admitted at the rate of 50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

In accordance with the above general licences have been issued for the articles mentioned in items 233-247.

Applications for special licences should be made as usual to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1.

IMPORTATION OF CHEESE.

In addition to the General Licences referred to above a General Licence has been issued permitting the Importation of Cheese.

No. 4900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the preamble to the notification in this Department No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended :—

(i) *Insert the following as clause (a):—*

(a) of all foodstuffs to Shehr and Mokalla.

(ii) *From clause (c) delete the words “to Shehr and Mokalla and.”*

PURCHASE SCHEME.

The 5th July 1919.

No. 4867.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be added to the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 533-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended, viz :—

(A) Ragi.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 5th July 1919.

No. 4885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 65 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In the first sentence of the said rule *after* the words “Telegraph Offices” the words “and at such Postal Combined Offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf” shall be *inserted*.
2. In clause (i) of the said rule the word “Departmental” shall be *omitted*.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th July 1919.

No. 2355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, published with Army Department Notification No. 461, dated the 27th March 1917, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In rule 23, for clause (c) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) for military duty or for training in camp.....by general or special order of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of the competent military authority.”

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 9th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

WAR.

Simla, the 9th July 1919.

No. 655.—The following Royal Proclamation by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, dated the 1st July 1919, is published for general information:—

BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas a definite Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June last, in conformity whereunto I have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all Our Dominions, and We do declare to all Our loving Subjects Our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all Our loving Subjects to take notice hereof and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this first day of July in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JAILS.

Simla, the 10th July 1919.

No. 170.—His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, has been graciously pleased, as an act of clemency on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Peace, to grant remission of sentences, on such scale as may be notified by the Governor-General in Council, to a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, in British India.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 11th July 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

5th Calcutta Battalion.

No. 2375.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Ma or to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Donald, C.L.E. Dated 16th January 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE. INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 9th July 1919.

No. 1719-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities which are granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a Railway Provident Fund on their retirement, or in the event of their death while in service to their widows or children dependent on them.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 12th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Simla, the 12th July 1919.

No. 5029.—Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., is appointed an Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 12th July 1919.

No. 5124.—The following extract from the Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 5th June 1919, is published for general information.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PART I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENSE.

[Goods marked with an asterisk (*) are those which have been removed from the Prohibited List by means of General Licences issued to the Customs. The other articles are not covered by the Prohibition of Import Proclamations.]

N.B.—All articles, except hops, which are produced in and exported from any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be imported without licence.

*Abrasives :—

Alundum grain.
Carbolon grain.
Carborundum.
Chromatium powder.
Emery Cord.
Garnet grain.
Silicon carbide.

*Abrasive cloth :—

Aloxite.
Chalk flint combination.
Crystolon.
Emerite.
Emery caps.
Emery cloth or electrite discs.
Garnet.
Grey chalk flint.

*Abrasive wheels.
*Acetic acid, all kinds.
*Aerated mineral and table waters.
*Almonds.
*Aloxite hones.
*Aluminium powder.

" sheets, foil, circles, rods,
bars, ingots, angles, wire,
tube, and strip.

*Amponle files.
*Animals, wild.
*Antimony, crude, regulus, and sulphide.
*Antimony ore.
*Antimony ware.
*Anvils.
*Apples.
*Artificial teeth, containing gold.
Asbestos, raw.
*Auger bits.
*Awl blades.
*Axes.
*Bacon.
*Balances, fine, and spring.
*Bananas.
*Barrels, bungs, tits, spiles and shives for.
*Barytes.
*Baskets, fruit and vegetable.
*Beans, baked, tinned.
" baked with pork and tomato
sauce.
" and pork, tinned.
*Bee-keeping appliances, wooden.
*Belt hooks, for machinery and sewing
machines.
*Belt laces, leather.

*Bench drills.
*Bill hooks.
Billard chalks.
*Birds, live.
*Bits, dovetail, and furniture.
" expansion.
Blacking and polishes.
*Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
*Bobbin blocks.
*Bolt clippers.
*Bolts and nuts.
Bones.
*Boot trees (wood).
*Boring heads.
*Boxes and tubes, small, turned wood.
*Brandy.
*Bread and meat slicing machines.
*Bread making machines (hand driven).
Bristles.
*Bronze powder.
*Bullet moulds.
*Bungs, wooden, for barrels.
*Burners, gas and oil lamps.
*Button moulds, wooden.
*Callipers.
Candles.
*Canes manufactured and unmanufactured.
*Cans, oil.
*Capsules, lead, for whisky and other bottles.
*Carpenters' tools.
Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., other than cycles, motor cars, and motor cycles.
*Cash registers.
*Cassia lignea.
*Castings bronze (machine or phosphor bronze).
Cattle and other animal foods.
*Cattle, de-horning instruments.
*Cells, Edison and component parts, for electrically propelled vehicles.
*Celluloid in sheets, rolls, and rods.
*Cement for leather belting.
*Chasers.
*Cheese.
Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dye stuffs, and manures) not liable to duty.

Acetate of lime.
Acetone.

Bleaching materials :—

Bleaching powder.
Other bleaching materials.

Boracite.
Borate of lime.
Borate of magnesium.
Borax.
Brimstone.
Carbide of calcium.
Cream of tartar.
Glycerine :—

Crude.
Distilled.

Muriate of ammonia.

Soda compounds :—

Soda ash.
" bicarbonate.
" caustic.
" crystals.
" other sorts.

Sulphuric acid.
Tartaric acid.
Unenumerated.

*Chewing gum.
Chicory.
*Chimes and whistles.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
*Choppers.
*Chucks.
Cider or perry, not containing added spirit
*Cinematograph films.
*Clamps, adjustable.
*Cleavers.
*Clothes horses, wooden.
*Clothing, men and boys.
Coal, coke, etc :—
Coal.
Coke.
Manufactured fuel.

*Cocoa butter.
*Cocoa powder.
*Cocoa raw.
*Coffee.
Coffee roasting machines (hand power.)
Coir yarn.
*Collapsible tubes, tin or lead, for medicinal or other purposes.
Collodion.
*Combination moulds and ladies.
*Compo-board.
*Composition blocks for billiard balls.
*Coopers' tools.
Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine of hemp coir or like material, other than binder or reaper twine.
Cork unmanufactured and manufactured.
Corn and grain, all kinds.
*Corn planters.
*Cornice pole ends, wooden.
Cotton raw.
*Cotton goods, dyed, coloured, and printed.
*Cotton goods, grey and bleached cloth other than cotton duck.
*Cotton yarns.
*Couplings, Union pressed steel.
*Crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters, canned.
*Cutting nippers.
*Cycle nipples.

*Cycles, metal parts and accessories of, other than

Bells, Cranks, Frame lugs, Hubs, including Coaster hubs and hub shells, Variable speed gears, Pedals, Frames, Free-wheel clutches, Forks, Chain wheels, Handle bars, Lamps (other than electric) Rims.

*Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
*Dial ganges.
*Diamonds, unset.
*Diatomite or infusorial earth.
*Dictating machines, and parts and accessories.
*Die heads.
*Dies and die stocks.
*Door checks.
*Door handles, wooden.
*Drags, manure.
*Drawn thread work.
*Drill presses.
*Drill sleeves and sockets.
*Drills.

Drugs containing no dutiable ingredient:—

Bark, Peruvian.
Quinine and quinine salts.
Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations.)

Tanning substances :—

Bark for tanning.
*Extracts for tanning.
Gambier.
Myrobalans.
Sumach.
Valonia.
Unenumerated.

Dye woods :—

Logwood.
Unenumerated.

Eggs.

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.

Electric searchlights

" batteries, secondary.

*Electrodes.

*Electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zincos, also copper plates, and brass plates.

*Emery stones.

*Emery wheel dressers.

*Enamelled steel tanks with glass linings.

Ether, acetic.

" butyric.

" sulphuric.

Ethyl bromide.

" chloride.

" iodide.

*Expanding mandrels.

*Expansion bits.

*Expansion joints, iron or brass.

*Farriers' tools.

*Feathers for bedding, and down, uncleaned and unpurified.

Ferrules, steel.

Files.

Filter candles, and filter cylinders for water filtering.

Fish (including turtle).

Fresh fish (not of British taking).

Shell fish.

Flax :—

Dressed and undressed.

Tow, or codilla.

Flowers, fresh.

- *Food choppers, or mincing machines (hand-driven).
- *Forks, digging, hay and corn, manure.
- *Formic acid.
- *Foundry flasks.
- *Friction clutches.
- *Fruits, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved.
- *Fruits, fresh except pears, and grapes.
- *Furrows and root weeders.
- Galls.
- *Gauges.
- *Geneva, Hollands.
- *Glass cutters.
- *Gloves, leather.
- Glucose.
- Glue, size, and gelatine.
- Glue stock, and pieces for making glue.
- *Gold beaters skin.
- *Gold, Bullion.
- " Leaf.
- " Liquid.
- " Manufactures of, except jewellery and gold nibs.
- *Gold Ores, auriferous copper ores, and sweepings and residues containing gold.
- *Granite setts and kerbs.
- *Grease cups.
- *Grinding stones.
- Gum arabic.
- " copal.
- " kauri.
- " lac-dye, seedlac, shellac, and sticklac.
- " unenumerated.
- *Gummite and manufactures thereof.
- *Gut strings.
- Gutta percha.
- *Hacksaw blades.
- Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk.
- " goats, other than mohair.
- " horse.
- " unenumerated.
- " manufactures of (other than of mohair).
- *Hair requisites.
- *Hammer heads, iron.
- *Hammers, engineers'.
- " hide.
- *Hammers, household or upholsterers'.
- *Hammers, lead.
- *Hams.
- *Hand cultivators.
- *Hand wheel cultivators.
- *Hand drills, and breast drills.
- *Hand grinders.
- *Hand screwing machines.
- *Hatchets.
- *Hay knives.
- " rakes.
- Hemp, dressed and undressed.
- " tow or codilla.
- " yarn.
- *Hickory handles for miners' picks.
- *Hickory squares for golf club shafts.
- *Hides, wet and dry.
- *Hoes.
- " horse.
- *Hollands, Geneva.
- *Hollow-ware enamelled.
- Honey.
- *Hooks, pruning.
- " wire.
- *Hoop iron over 1 inch wide and thicker than 20 w. g.
- *Hoops wood, embroidery, wooden.
- *Horns and hoofs.
- *Ice.
- " cream freezers (hand power).
- *Injectors and ejectors.
- *Ink :—
- Chinese Liquid.
- Copying (printing ink).
- Gold printing.
- Harness (not containing spirit).
- Lithographic copper transfer.
- Paste.
- Powder.
- Printers'.
- Shoe (not containing spirit).
- Silver printing.
- Instruments and apparatus, scientific.
- *Irons, gas.
- Isinglass.
- Ivory, animal.
- " vegetable.
- *Jacks, motor car and track.
- *Joiners' tools.
- *Jute.
- " yarn.
- " manufactures of, other than rugs and matting.
- *Lace, hand made.
- *Lacquered ware, Japanese.
- *Lard.
- " imitation.
- *Lathe carriers.
- " dogs.
- Leather, the following descriptions :—
- *Buff hides.
- *Fillet.
- *Goat skins tanned.
- *Lamb skins dressed.
- *Sheep skins tanned or dressed.
- *Scrap leather, including upper leather pieces and sole leather scrap, e.g., cut lifts, counter skivings and cut taps.
- *Sole leather offals, viz., bellies, shoulders and heads.
- *Stiffeners, boot and shoe.
- *Waxed and rough splits.
- *Leather gloves.
- *Liqueurs.
- Liquorice, not containing added sugar.
- *Lithophone.
- *Lobsters, canned.
- *Locks, trunk.
- Locust beans.
- *Lubricators.
- Machinery :—
- Prime movers (except agricultural and electrical).
- Textile.
- *Wood working, and parts thereof driven by power, and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including : Sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners', mortise, tenon, and boring machines, lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines, and all machines accessory thereto, scraping and sand-papering machines, wheel-wright machinery, firewood making and bundling machinery, wood wool fibre and pulp machinery, saw

sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, all machines for grinding, planing, or moulding irons.
Unenumerated (not including typewriters and sewing machines).

- *Machine tools and parts thereof.
- *Machine vices.
- *Magnesite.
- *Malleable tube fittings.
- *Mangle roller blocks, rough sawn.
- *Manure scoops.
- Manures of all kinds.
- *Marble (unworked).
- *" (powdered).

Margarine.

*Masons' tools.

*Match splints.

Mathematical instruments and screws for same.

*Mats and matting.

*Measuring tapes and rules (except wooden rules) including verniers.

*Measuring instruments, electrical, of all kinds, with 4 inch dials and below.

Meat:—

Beef.

Mutton.

Pork.

Rabbits.

Preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).

Unenumerated.

*Medicinal preparations containing sugar.
Metals and ores and manufactures thereof:—

Ores:—

*Antimony.

Other sorts, except gold.

Manufactures:—

Iron and steel.

Pig iron.

Ingots, blooms and slabs.

Puddled bars.

Wrought, in bars, angles, rods, and sections.

Ship, bridge, and cockle plates and sheets.

Rails.

Tyres and axles.

All other heavy iron and steel which does not fall under the heading of hardware.

Other metals (not being hardware).

Mica.

*Micrometers.

Milk.

*Milling cutters.

*Mitre blocks and scrapers for metal.

*Mitre boxes.

*Motors, electric, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.

*Motors, electric rolling mill for auxiliary, driving up to 250 p.h.

*Motors, single phase repulsion induction.

*Musical instruments, including gramophones, but excluding harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas and instruments of a similar nature.

*Musical instrument parts.

*Nail pullers.

*Nails, brass, and electro brassed.

*Nails, chair and trunk.

*Nickel oxide.

*Nuts.

Nuts and kernels, for expressing oil therefrom.

Nuts and kernels, unenumerated (not being drugs, dyestuffs, or fruit).

*Oars and rickers, boat.

Oil:—

Fish, viz., train blubber, sperm, or head matter.

Animal.

Cocoanut:—

Unrefined.

Refined.

Mineral jelly (including vaseline).

*Olive.

Palm.

Lubricating oils.

Turpentine.

Essential (if not capable of retail sale as perfumery).

Unenumerated.

Oil-seed cake.

*Oil stones.

Oleo margarine or oleo oil.

*Oleo stearine.

*Onions.

*Oranges.

*Packing, cotton duck, and other descriptions of.

*Packing, metallic steam.

Painters' colours and pigments:—

*Asphaltum.

*Bitumen for black varnish.

*Bone pitch.

*Brunswick black.

*Burnt Sienna.

*Bone black.

*Carbon black.

*Carmine.

*China ink.

*Chinese ink.

*Cinnebar native.

*Cobalt oxide.

*Earth colours.

*Earth Sienna.

*Gamboge.

*Gamboge gum.

*Indian ink.

*Imitation gold leaf.

*Lime green.

*Ochre.

*Orpiment.

*Umber.

*Zaffre.

Paraffin wax.

*Pea harvesters.

*Pearls and precious stones unset.

*Peat moss litter.

*Pencils, slate.

*Pencil, slate, cedar.

*Perry.

Persimmon blocks for golf club heads.

Photographic apparatus as follows:—

*Camera shutters.

*Cinematograph cameras.

*Ferrotypes plates.

*Positive papers.

Piassava fibre, and other fibres for brush making.

*Picking bands, crome.

- *Piercers, punches, and round hole perforators.
- *Pimento.
- *Pipe cutters.
- *Pipe tongs, adjustable.
- *Pipe vices.
- *Pipe wrenches.
- Pipes of all sorts, for smoking tobacco.
- Pitch (other than coal pitch.)
- *Plaiting of all descriptions, including sparitic, but excluding visca plait.
- *Plasters, medical of all descriptions, containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton material.
- *Pliers.
- Plumbago.
- *Pliers for sheep.
- *Plywood
- *Plywood chair seats (perforated).
- *Polishing heads.
- *Potato diggers, hooks and planters.
- Poultry and Game.
- *Pressure regulators.
- *Pressure and vacuum gauges.
- *Pumice stone, and pumice powder.
- *Pump and engine governors.
- *Punches.
- *Rags, Angola and woollen.
- *Rags, Cotton, for other than paper-making.
- *Rakes, steel-headed.
- *Rattans and malacca canes.
- *Reamers.
- *Red oxide of iron.
- *Reels and spools, wooden, required for textile trade.
- *Rennet, dry, and extract of.
- *Returned empties.
- *Rods, copper, steel, and iron wire.
- *Rolled gold, sheet wire, and chain.
- *Rosaries.
- Rosin.
- Rubber, raw.
- *" scrap or waste.
- *Rubber-covered rollers for clothes wringers.
- *Rubber manufactures other than tyres, boots and shoes, and stationery articles.
- *Rum.
- *Safety razor blades.
- *Sake.
- *Salt.
- Sand.
- Sauces or condiments.
- *Saws, band circular, crosscut, kitchen and others.
- *Screw brass parts for use on telephones.
- *Screwing tackle (i.e., chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters).
- *Screws, wood.
- *Scythe strickles, carborundum.
- *Scythes.
- Seeds, all except soya beans.
- *Seed cleaning machines.
- *Seeders.
- *Sharpeners, knife, carborundum.
- *Sharpening Stones.
- *Shears, pruning, sheep and garden.
- Shells of all kinds.
- *Shipwrights' tools.
- *Shives, wooden, for barrels.
- *Sickles.
- *Silica sand.
- Silk:—
 - Knubs, or husks of silk, and waste.
 - Waste noils.
 - Raw.
 - Yarn.
- Skins and furs (unmanufactured).
- *Skins for capping medical preparations.
- *Slide rules of metal.
- *Smiths' tools.
- *Soap and soap stock.
- *Sockets, wire rope, drop forged steel.
- *Sorghum carpet whisks.
- *Soups containing sugar.
- *Soya beans.
- *Spanners.
- *Spectacle cases of metal.
- *Spectacle ware, unglazed, of all kinds.
- Spices, all except pimento.
- *Spiles, wooden, for barrels.
- *Spirit levels.
- Sponge.
- *Spoons and forks, tinned iron.
- *Springs for the upholstery trade.
- *Springs, door and gate, of all kinds (including spring hinges).
- *Stamps, hand, metal, for numbering and dating.
- *Stapling presses.
- Starch, dextrine, and farina or potato flour.
- *Staves.
- *Steam traps.
- *Stones and slates, sawn and hewn, but not dressed.
- Straw.
- *Straw envelopes.
- *Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.
- *Strip, steel, heddle iron hook, tube, ground flat steel stock.
- *Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food.
- *Sugar cane.
- *Swage shappers.
- *Syringes, medical, of all kinds.
- *Tailors' shears and trimmers, 6 inches or more in length.
- Talc, French chalk, steatite mineral, white, silica, and soapstone.
- *Tallow.
- *Tapping attachments.
- *Taps.
- *Tap wrenches.
- Tanning extracts:
 - *Chestnut.
 - *Hemlock.
 - *Mangrove.
 - *Oak.
 - *Quebracho.
- Tar (other than coal-tar).
- *Tea.
- Telephone switchboards and parts.
- *Telephones, and telephone parts, except telephone brackets and parts.
- *Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
- *Time recorders, and parts thereof.
- *Tits, wooden, for barrels.
- *Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).
- *Tool holders.
- *Traps, rat and mouse, wood with wire springs, etc.
- *Treadle lathes of 3-in. centre and over.
- *Trench struts.

*Tube expanders.
 *Turkey stone powder.
 *Turnery, for the furniture trade.
 *Tubing, flexible metallic.
 *Typewriters and parts thereof.
 *Union coupling, pressed steel.
 *Vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners.
 Varnish (not containing spirit).
 *Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved, and pickles.
 *Vegetables in brine.
 " raw, except tomatoes and onions.
 Vinegar and acetic acid for table use.
 *Watches of all kinds, and parts thereof.
 *Water gauge fittings.
 Wax (including ozokerit and earth wax).
 *Welt ploughs, Deacons.
 Whalebone (including finners).
 Willows and canes, for basket making.
 *Wine.
 Wire :—
 *Brass.
 *Coppered steel spring.
 *Copper.

*Copper clad.
 *Phosphor bronze.
 *Steel wired coppered and flattened.
 *Tinned mattress.
 *Wire leading in nickelled copper.
 *Wires, flexible for telephony and house wiring.
 *Wood blocks, and unfinished turnery parts for toys.
 *Wood boring bits.
 *Wood flour.
 *Wood heels, shanks, and pegs required by the boot and shoe industry.
 *Wood hoops and ends for barrels.
 *Wood skewers.
 *Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed of all kinds (not including pitprops, and pitwood or box-boards and case-boards, cut to length and size).
 *Wood scrapers.
 *Wood ware for drawing offices and schools.
 *Wood wool.
 Wool.
 Woollen and worsted yarn.
 *Yeast.

PART II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Agricultural machinery.	
Aluminium, hollow-ware, and other articles, except aluminium sheet, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes, and strip, and aluminium powder.	
Apparel, ladies', including corsets	25 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Arch supports.	
Art, works of	Licensed freely on application.
Automatic machines for retail sale of any article.	
Auto-scooters.	
Ball bearings.	
Ball bearing bolts.	
Ball retainers.	
Barb wire.	
Barrels or drums, steel, for containing oil or chemicals.	
Barrows, steel.	
Baskets, other than fruit and vegetable baskets	50 per cent. of 1913 imports (Belgium.) 60 per cent. of 1916 imports (other countries.)
Baths, metal and fittings thereof.	
Batteries for pocket lamps.	
Beer.	
Bells, door.	
Binder Twine.	
Boards, washing and paste.	
Bolts for bags and cases.	
Bone, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boot laces, cotton	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Boots and shoes	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boots and shoes, rubber	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boxboards, cut, for packing of edible goods in tins and bottles, and all other commodities.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports, in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Boxboards cut to length for packing cases for food-stuffs except those packed in tins and bottles.	Licensed freely on application.
Box strappings and fasteners.	

* Where no ratio is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Brislings, herrings, sprats and mousSES, tinned, in oil, or tomato or other dressing.	
Brooms and brushes	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Brush stocks, wooden.	
Bulbs (flower, medicinal bulbs and herbs, hyacinths, early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, chionodoxa, scilla sibirica.	Licensed freely on application.
Bulbs (flower) other sorts.	
Bulbs for electric lamps	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Butter.	
Buttons	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Cables and wires, electric (other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring).	
Cameras, fitted with lenses.	
Carbons for arc lamps, cinemas, and searchlights	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Carpets	25 per cent. of 1917 imports.
Carpet sweepers.	
Cartridges.	
Casket hardware.	
Casket steel pins for textile purposes.	
Celluloid, manufactures of, other than in sheets, rolls, and rods.	
Cement except for leather belting.	
Chains.	
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clocks, parts and movements	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clogs and clog soles, wooden.	
Cloisonné ware.	
Cocks for gas, water and steam.	
Cocoa, preparations of	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cornice poles and rings, wooden.	
Cotton duck	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Crowbars.	
Curios	Licensed freely on application.
Curtain rods.	
Cutlery, other than safety razor blades.	
Cycle other than motor cycles.	
Cycles, (pedal) accessories :—	
Frame lugs, hubs including coaster hubs and hub shells, variable speed gears, free wheel clutches, cranks, pedals, rims, frames, forks, handlebars, chain wheels, bells, lamps other than electric.	
Dowels.	
Drawing pins.	
Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for lamps.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.	
Electrical cooking, heating, and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.	
Embroidery, cotton	50 per cent. of 1916 imports (by weights.)
Erasers	33½ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Fan blowers and forges	
Fancy goods (articles de Paris)*	Licensed freely on application.
Fatty acids.	
Feathers for bedding, and down, cleaned and purified.	Admitted to extent of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Feathers, ornamental—egret, heron, lyre bird, bird of paradise, argus pheasant, Impeyan pheasant, condor, albatross.	
Fence stretchers and strainers, wires.	
Fibre flax seed for sowing.	
Fire extinguishers.	
Flax yarn and all manufactures thereof.	
Flowers, artificial.	
Forgings, drop, other than wire rope sockets.	
Forgings and castings for motor vehicles	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Furniture, domestic of all kinds.	
Furniture and cabinet parts, mill finished, not assembled.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Furniture, office and institution (including roll top desks, cabinets, etc., and chairs).	
Furniture casters of all kinds.	
Fuses, fuse components and parts.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Games and playing cards.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts.
Gas mantles, rings and supports (earthenware).	
Gauze, painted iron mosquito.	
Gilt ware, and plated ware.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports from all Allied and Neutral countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Gin.	
Glassware, the following :—	
Scientific, machinery, optical, miners' lamp glasses.	
Glassware, other sorts (including bottles and jars).	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gloves, fabric, and fabric for the manufacture of gloves.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Granite, dressed.	
Guns and rifles.	
Handbags, purses, wallets of leather, and goods of a like nature.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports, from America, Japan, and Italy.
Handles, broom.	
Handles, tool, of all kinds, except hickory shafts for miners' picks.	
Hand wagon movers.	
Hardware, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Hoists, electric, except Yale triplex electric hoists.	
Hoists, Yale triplex electric.	
Hooks and eyes.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hops.	
Horn, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hose clamps, brass.	
Hosiery, cotton in the piece.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Hosiery, cotton, other than in the piece.	
Instruments, electrical measuring, of all kinds, except those with 4 inch dials and under.	
Instruments, musical, harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports; ration to be based on the number of instruments.
Instruments, surgical and medical.	
Insulating cloths, tapes, including varnished cambrics and oiled silks.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Irons, flat or laundry	
Ivory, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Jacks, except motor car and track jacks.	
Jewellers' findings, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolts and split rings of bare metal or gilt.	Licensed freely.
Jewellery.	
Jewellery, imitation.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports being continued and extended to all countries; permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Joinery, builders' (including builder mouldings).	
Lace, machine made.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Lamps, blow.	Licensed freely on application.
Lamps, electric, incandescent (i.e., complete lamp bulbs with filaments), and filaments' supports, contacts and tubes.	
Lamps, indoor, oil, of all kinds.	
Lamps, metal parts of	
Lanterns, hurricane.	
Lasts, boot and shoe, wooden.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Lawn mowers.	Quantity admitted in the 8 months ending 1st September, 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of imports of whole year 1913.
Lead wool.	
Leather, sole other than offal (<i>i.e.</i> , bellies, shoulders, and heads).	Prohibited until after 30th June.
Leather, upper.	Prohibited until after 15th June.
Levers for braces.	
Locks and padlocks, except trunk locks.	
Machinery, dairy, wooden.	
Magnetos.	
Mangles.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Marble, worked.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Matches.	290,000 gross of boxes monthly from Scandinavia; 90,000 gross of boxes monthly from Belgium.
Metal boot protectors.	
Metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks.	
Metal fittings for corsets and suspenders.	
Metal parts for loose leaf ledgers.	
Metal tips for penholders.	
Meters, electric, house service.	
Methyl, alcohol.	
Mops.	
Motors, electric, and parts thereof other than for renewals, except (a) small motor up to ½-h.p.; (b) rolling mills motors for auxiliary driving up to 250-h.p.; (c) single phase repulsion induction motors.	
Motors, fan.	
Motor vehicles, including bicycles and accessories	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Motor vehicles, spare parts.	Licensed freely for renewal purposes only by way of repairs to foreign-made vehicles already on the road.
Mouldings, pressed (as distinct from picture frame mouldings and builders' mouldings).	
Mouldings, picture frame.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Nails, wire and extras.	
Nails, cut (iron or steel).	
Nails, felt (iron or steel).	
Nails, hob.	
Nails, horseshoe.	
Nails, shoe.	
Nails, wire hob.	
Nails, wire shoe.	
Oil cloth, except table baize, blind cloth and leather cloth.	Licensed freely on application.
Paints and enamels.	Prohibited until 1st July.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: brilliant, bronze-blue, chrome-green and yellow, chromate of lead, copper oxide, minimum, oxide of tin, steel-blue, Parisian blue, powder colours, red lead, vermilion.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: litharge, ultramarine blue, white lead, satin-white, lampblack.	
Paper clips, wire.	
Pens, fountain, containing no gold.	24 tons per annum distributed among importers.
Pen nibs, gold.	Present ration being maintained.
Pen nibs, other than gold.	33½ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Pencils.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.	
Photographic apparatus, except the following:—	33½ per cent. of 1913 imports.
Cameras fitted with lenses, ferrotype plates, camera shutters, positive pages, cinematograph cameras.	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article	Extent to which Licences will be issued. ^o
Pegs, clothes, wooden.	
Pinch bars.	
Pins and safety pins, wire.	
Pipes, cast-iron and fittings.	
Pipes, rain-water.	
Pipes, soil guttering.	
Pistols and revolvers.	
Plants and trees.	
Plugs, wooden, for paper reels.	
Potash salts.	
Potato-chipping machines.	
Press buttons.	
Pulleys, iron and steel, except pressed steel pulleys, of which 200 tons (actual net weight) are to be admitted until 1st September.	
Pulleys, wooden.	
Pulley blocks, steel, except Yale triplex.	
Pulley blocks, Yale triplex ...	... 100 per cent. of 1913 imports to regular pre-war importers.
Pumps, semi-rotary.	
Red prussiate of potash.	
Refrigerators, wooden.	
Rivets, boot and shoe.	
Rods, brass, tape and strip.	
Rollers, mangle, wooden.	
Rollers, spring blind.	
Roller bearings.	
Rope, wire.	
Rubber bands for stationery articles ...	... 75 per cent. of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Rubber, reclaimed.	
Rules, slide, other than metal.	
Rules, wood (including 12-inch school rules).	
Saccharin.	
Safes, ice, wooden.	
Salmon, canned.	
Scales.	
Scissors of all kinds under 6 inches.	
Sewing machines, domestic, hand and treadle, and parts thereof.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Shafts, turned, for golf clubs.	
Shaft bearings, shaft bearing boxes, blocks for shafting, shaft collars, shaft couplings, shaft hangers, shaft hanger frames.	
Shop cranes, portable.	
Shuttles and bobbins, wooden.	
Silk.	
Silk manufactures.	From Switzerland, 50 per cent. of 1916 imports. From other countries, licensed freely.
Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and watch cases) and electroplate.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.	
Slates, roofing.	
Speed indicators or tachometers, other than those required for use on motor cars.	
Spirits, raw, for industrial purposes.	
Spring cotters.	
Spring washers.	
Stationery articles, the following:—Rubber faced hand dating and numbering stamps, stamp inking pads, stamping outfits complete, sealing-wax, endorsing ink, penholders, wax crayons.	Present ration of 33½ per cent. of 1916 imports maintained.
Steel balls.	
Stereoscopes without lenses.	
Stoves, gas.	
Stoves, oil cooking and heating, with wicks, including blue flame atmospheric stoves.	
Stoves and ranges.	
Stoves, wickless.	
Strip, cold rolled steel.	

^o Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Studs, frost for horseshoes.	
Studs, shoe.	
Studs, steel for motor-car tyres.	
Studs, wire protector.	
Tanks, steel.	
Taper pins.	
Tennis racquet frames (unfinished).	
Tomatoes.	
Tools, shoemakers'.	
Toys, other than electric toys, including parts thereof.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Toys, electrical.	
Tractors and tractor ploughs.	
Trees and plants.	
Trolleys and trucks for warehouse and wharf.	
Trimmings, the following :—	
Webbings, fringes, braids, wicks, galoons, tapes, visca plait, upholstery and dress cords.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Tubes, brass.	
Tubes, brass-coated.	
Tubes, copper.	
Tubes, welded iron and steel up to 2 inches in diameter.	
Tubing, solid drawn, weldless.	
Tyres, rubber.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.	
Valves, gun metal, brass, bronze for gas, water and steam.	100 per cent of 1916 imports.
Valves, iron and steel.	
Valves, iron foot.	
Weighing machines (and scales).	
Weighing machines, portable platform.	
Wheels, Warner, and component parts.	50 per cent of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Other wheels.	Prohibited from U. S. except in the case of consignments proved to have been actually paid for by the consignees in this country prior to Jan. 1st 1919.
Whisky.	
Wood, manufactures of, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Wire bale ties.	
Wire, enamelled copper.	
Wire, galvanized.	
Wire, nickel.	
Wire, steel and iron.	
Woollen goods.	Licences granted freely on application for cloth 14 oz. and over and 54 inches wide.
Wringers.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Zinc oxide.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

APPENDIX.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES WHICH ARE NOT DEALT WITH BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Prohibited articles in respect of which application should be made *not* to the Department of Import Restrictions, but to the authority shown against each.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom ...	} The Secretary, The Treasury, S.W. 1.
All rouble notes (other than rouble notes issued by the Caisse d'Emission of the Provisional Government of Archangel) ...	

* Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of been used or adapted for use as dyestuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs	...	...	...	...	...	
All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit, and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form	...	...	...	...	...	The Secretary, Licensing Sub-Committee, Dyes Department, Board of Trade 1, Lanlee Buildings, 53, Spring Gardens, Manchester
Cocaine and Opium	...	...	...	...	...	The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, mill-board and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard, engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures other than works of art, and certain classes of printed matter.						Paper Import Restrictions Department, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	The Royal Commission on the sugar supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 12th July 1919.

No. 4963.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

Clause (V) of Rule 3 shall be omitted.

POST OFFICE.

The 12th July 1919.

No. 4959.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Rule 4B of the said rules shall be omitted.
2. Rule 4C of the said rules shall be re-numbered "4B".

No. 5152.—Saturday the 19th July 1919 will be observed as a Post Office and Telegraph holiday in the several postal and telegraph Circles in India, in celebration of the signature of peace between the Allies and Germany.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1919.

No. E.-307.—Mr. W. F. Marchinton, Controller (Electrical and Mechanical), is appointed Deputy Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secy. Indian Munitions Board.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th July 1919, is republished for general information.

M. C. MCALPIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 620, dated Simla, the 5th July 1919.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests).

THE following notice relating to appointments to the Indian (Imperial) Forest Service in 1919 is published for general information.

2. It is proposed to select 15 probationers for the Indian Forest Service from officers or men serving, or who have served, in India or Mesopotamia. Applications for appointment should be submitted on a "Personal Record form—Officers" in the case of an officer, or on a "Non-Military Employment form (India)" in the case of other ranks, through the proper channel, to the Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, Simla, and should reach him not later than (In the case of applications from those serving in India) 15th August 1919.
(In the case of applications from those serving in Mesopotamia) 20th August 1919.

It is advisable that applications be accompanied by a certificate of fitness from a Government Medical Officer.

3. Candidates for appointment must be officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for not less than one year. One year's service, however, is not required in the case of those discharged owing to wounds or other injuries, or sickness arising out of the war.

4. Candidates must have been born on or after the 2nd July 1892 and on or before the 1st July 1900.

5. Every candidate must be a natural-born British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must since have continued to be, a British subject.

6. Candidates may be married or unmarried.

7. Candidates must produce evidence of good character.

8. It is essential that candidates should have received a good general education such as would ordinarily enable them to pursue a course of study at a University and obtain a degree. Preference will be given to those who have had some University training in natural science or forestry, and whose course of studies has been interrupted by military service. An elementary school education is insufficient. Army certificates of education do not represent an adequate standard of attainment.

9. Candidates selected to appear before the Selection Committee referred to in paragraph 10 must satisfy a Medical Board, which will sit on the same day as the Selection Committee, as to their physical fitness for the strenuous work of the Indian Forest Service. Particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing. Men discharged owing to ill-health are unlikely to be suitable. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have been wounded, but (1) injury to head, (2) deafness, (3) loss of an eye, (4) loss of a leg above or through the knee, must be regarded as disqualifications.

10. Candidates who appear from their forms of application to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment, will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, on whose advice the Government of India will act.

11. Selected candidates who have no special qualifications will be placed on probation for a period of two years, during which they must undergo special courses of instruction in forestry at Oxford University, supplemented by theoretical and practical instruction during the vacation under the Director of Indian Forest Studies. (Special arrangements will be made for those who have already received training at other Universities). Selected candidates with special qualifications, such as a degree or diploma in forestry, may spend a shorter period on probation (*see para. 12*).

Passage to England.—Each selected candidate will be provided with a free first class passage to England.

Selected candidates, who have not already been demobilized, will be demobilized before proceeding to England. They will receive no allowances

from the date of demobilization, until they return to India on final appointment, except those specified in paragraph 14.

12. **Period of Probation.**—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the University degree and the diploma in Forestry at Oxford, unless already in possession of the Edinburgh University degree in Forestry or the Cambridge University Forestry diploma;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering and, if required, in certain other special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix I);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

13. **Charges.**—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions while at the University, and on practical instruction, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Europe.

14. **Allowances.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of 150*l.* annually, not exceeding a total of 300*l.* (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	45
On the 1st March	45
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l.* in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 17, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

15. **Conduct.**—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

16. **Appointment and Seniority.**—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 12 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in

the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority unless the Secretary of State for India in Council has for special reasons directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

17. Articles of Agreement.—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

18. Passage to India.—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

19. Salary.—An Assistant Conservator of Forests draws pay at the rate of Rs. 380 a month (equivalent to 304*l* a year, when the rupee is at 1*s.* 4*d.*) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India. But candidates selected under the present regulations whose age is 27, 26 or 25 years will, on appointment, be credited with service of three years, two years, or one year respectively. The years of service so credited will subsequently count for purposes of pay and promotion, but not for leave or pension.

20. Promotion, Leave and Pension.—Promotion, leave, and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of information regarding Leave and Pensions is contained in Appendix III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l.*), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in Forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.—LIST OF APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

NOTE.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

Appointment.		Salary.
		Rs.
(a)	1 Inspector-General of Forests ...	2,650 a month.
(b)	1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests ...	...
(c)	5 Chief Conservators (Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces) ...	2,150 „
(d)	25 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College) ...	1,900 „ 1,700 „ 1,500 „
(e)	227 Deputy and Assistant Conservators ...	...
Total	259	Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
These appointments are included in (d) and (e).		{ 5 Foreign Service appointments ... { 12 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and in the Andamans ...

APPENDIX III.—LEAVE AND PENSION.

[NOTE.—The following is a brief summary of the general principles at present governing the grant of leave of ordinary kinds and pension to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom. The rules are subject to alteration from time to time, and are to be found in full in the authorised text for the time being of the Civil Service Regulations.]

Leave.

1. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

2. Subject to this qualification, an officer is entitled to one month's privilege leave after every eleven months of continuous duty. Privilege leave may be accumulated up to three months and may be combined with furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to the full pay which he drew when last on duty.

3. Furlough may be taken after eight years' service, reckoned from the date on which an officer first joined his appointment in India, and thereafter after intervals of not less than three years' service. The amount of furlough which may be taken at one time is limited to two years, and the total amount which may be taken during an officer's service to six years. Subject to these limitations, the amount of furlough due to an officer at any given time is a period equal to one-fourth of his active service less any furlough enjoyed.

4. Furlough may also be granted on medical certificate up to one year to an officer at any time during his service, and up to the amount due (subject to a total of two years) if he has rendered three years' continuous service. In the latter case furlough on medical certificate may be extended, if necessary, up to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough, whether granted without or with medical certificate, are half average salary converted at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being, subject to a minimum for the present of 1s. 6d. to the rupee during the period for which the furlough is "due." After the expiration of the period for which furlough is "due," the allowance is one quarter of average salary, converted at the same rate.

6. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months on furlough allowances calculated as above. A period of three months' special leave combined with three months' privilege leave is not infrequently allowed to officers during the first eight years of their service—before furlough can be taken.

Pension.

7. After 20 years' qualifying service an officer is entitled to a pension equal to one-half of his average emoluments at the time of retirement, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 a year after service not exceeding 24 completed years, and of Rs. 5,000 a year after service of and exceeding 25 completed years. Rupee pensions are payable in the United Kingdom, subject to certain restrictions, at the rate of exchange from time to time fixed, subject to a minimum of 1s. 9d. to the rupee.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of 3 years as Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

8. Officers who are compelled to retire on medical certificate before completing 20 years' service are entitled to a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service up to 10 years, and if their completed service exceeds 10 years to an invalid pension varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year according to length of service.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department. | 9. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. |
| 2. " Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department. | 10. " Chief Commissioner of Coorg. |
| 3. " Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department. | 11. " Chief Commissioner of Ajmer. |
| 4. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. | 12. " Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. |
| 5. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. | 13. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province. |
| 6. " Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma. | 14. " Superintendent of Port Blair. |
| 7. " Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department. | 15. " Chief Commissioner of Delhi. |
| 8. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam. | |

•ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing notice be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the notice be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. F. GRAHAM,

Judl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 14th July 1919.

No. 838.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. W. Chitty, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. Charu Chunder Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Justice Sir C. W. Chitty, or until further orders.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th July 1919.

No. 850.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 29th July 1919.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE ASSESSED TAXES. EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Simla, the 17th July 1919.

No. 1812-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely :—

“In clause 4 of form I set out in the Schedule to the said rules, for the words ‘one and a-half times’ the words ‘one and one-tenth times’ shall be substituted.”

E. M. COOK,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 19th July 1919.

No. 5282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entry—

(A) Tungsten and tungsten ore.

No. 5284.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th June 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
4 CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

13th June, 1919.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.

	PAGE.
List A and B	551
List C	555
List D	556
Open General Licences for Exports ;	
APPENDIX No. 1	556
Open General Licence for Export of List C Goods :	
APPENDIX No. 1A	557
Consignment to Importing Associations, etc. :	
APPENDIX No. 1B	558
List of Free Goods :	
APPENDIX No. 2	558
Samples :	
APPENDIX No. 3	560
Open General Licence for Export of Cartridges, Charges, &c.,	
and Sporting Rifles to Certain Destinations :	
APPENDIX No. 4	560

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly together with supplement on alternate weeks. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list and supplements posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy be required an additional payment of 1d. is made for each additional copy, for which payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month for each additional copy.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application for the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application:—

- (a) Full name and address of consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (h) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (i) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, *viz.*:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to 13th June 1919.

A

- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft except balloons.
- Ale, *see* Beer.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).
- (A) Animals, living, food; (12-12-16).
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

B

- Bags, *see* Nitrate.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- Bark, *see* Cinchona.
- (A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).
- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).
- (A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17)—(*see* however Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Bean flour and meal.
- (A) Beer and ale; (1-5-17).
- Biscuit meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- (B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).
- (A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).
- Bullion, *see* Gold.
- (A) Butter.

C

- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Biscuit meal;
 Calf meal;
 Cocoanut and poonac cake;
 Compound cakes and meal;
 Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
 Fish meal and concentrated fish;
 Glute meal or gluten feeds;
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
 Hemp seed cake and meal.
 Husk meal.
 Linseed cake and meal.
 Locust bean meal.
 Maize germ meal.

Maize meal and flour.
 Meat meal.
 Palm nut cake and meal.
 Poppy seed cake and meal.
 Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal.
 Sesame seed cake and meal.
 Soya bean cake and meal.
 Sunflower seed cake and meal.
 Whale cake.

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Calves' stomachs, 25-3-16.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for fitting and repair of rifle and shotgun cartridges. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 4.)
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic Potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cement for building and engineering purposes, 14-5-18 (*see* Appendix No. 1).
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Chicory, 30-3-17, 27-11-17.
- (A) Chick peas, 12-12-16.
- Chlorate, potassium, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal, 2-11-17.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives, 26-7-16, 29-11-18, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations, 17-11-16.
- Cocoanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder, 19-2-17, 20-12-18.
- (B) Cocoa butter, 20-12-18.
- (A) Cocoa husks, 19-2-17.
- (A) Cocoa shells, 19-2-17.
- (A) Codliver oil and preparations containing codliver oil, 4-4-19.
- (A) Coffee, 19-2-17.
- Coin, *see* Gold, Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel, 18-12-17.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meals, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar, 12-3-17, 14-3-19.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- (B) Cotton, American, 21-3-19, 15-4-19.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal,
see Cakes and Meals.
Craft, see Boats.
Culms, see Malt.

D

- (A) Dari.
Dhol, see Gram.
Distillers' grains, see Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs (see also Appendix No. 1 and Appendix No. 2).

E

- Earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
 - (A) Egg yolk and liquid, 8-9-16, 19-2-17.
Engines, see Aeroplane.
 - Equipment web, see Web.
 - (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot, 10-5-17, 12-4-18, 15-10-18.
 - (A) Explosives, 19-11-18, 15-4-19.

F

- Fats, edible, see Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses, 21-2-19.
 - (A) Firearms and their component parts, 8-2-18, 29-11-18 (see, however, Appendix No. 4).
 - (A) Fish, except tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats and herrings, 27-12-18. (See also Appendix No. 1.)
 - (A) Salmon, tinned.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, see Cakes and Meals.
 - (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Bean, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
 - Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
 - (A) Forage, green.
 - (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 10-1-19. (See also Appendix No. 2.)
 - Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.

G

- (A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers', 12-12-16.
- (A) Gram or dhol, 12-12-16.
- (A) Green forage, 12-12-16.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof, 10-5-17.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano, 2-2-17, 3-1-19.
- Guus, see Cannon Firearms, Machine.

H

- Haricots, see Beans.
- (A) Hay.
 - (A) Heliographs and their component parts, 2-7-18.
Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
 - (A) Hides, wet salted cattle, 28-2-19.
Hosiery needles, see Needles.
 - Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals.

I

- (A) Indigo, synthetic, 6-8-18.
- Iron 1-5-17, the following :—
Castings, see Armour plates.
- (A) Pig.
- (A) Scrap.
See also Iron and Steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.

J

- (A) Jute, raw and carded, 12-3-17.

L

- (A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard, 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Latch needles, see Needles.
- (A) Leather, except chamois, skivers and seal, 30-3-17, 19-11-18. (See also Appendix No. 1.)
- (A) Lentil flour and meal.
Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Locust bean meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed, 12-12-16.

M

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize, 12-12-16.
- (A) Maize germ, 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt, 19-2-17.
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings, 12-12-16.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash, 2-1-17, 31-1-19.
- (A) Margarine, 19-2-17.
Meals, see Barley ; Bean ; Cakes ; Lentil ; Pea ; Rye ; Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds (except tinned ; potted and turtle meat) ; 19-2-17, 7-2-19.
Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings, 12-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved, 15-4-19.
Mill dust screenings, see Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet, 12-12-16.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, see Feeding Stuff.
- (A) Mustard seed, 23-2-17.

N

- (A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch, 23 10-16, 18-10-17, 29-11-18.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds, 6-8-18.
- (B) Nitrate bags, 17-1-19.
- Notes of the Bank of France, 27-8-18.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble, 26-2-18.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

O

- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
 (A) Bran.
 (A) Middings.
 (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 (A) Pollard.
 (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C) :—
 Hemp seed oil,
 Kapok seed oil,
 Maize oil,
 Morah seed oil,
 Niger seed oil,
 Olive oil,
 Poppy seed oil,
 Rape seed oil,
 Shea butter,
 Sunflower oil,
 Dripping,
 Premier jus,
 7-3-19, 28-3-19.
 Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, 12-3-17, 27-11-17,
- (A) Oleo-margarine, 19-2-17.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.

P

- Palmnut cake and meal *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas; other than split peas 2-2-17, 25-4-19.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts, 10-5-17.
- (A) Phosphates rock, namely :—Apatites
 Phosphates of lime and alumina 2-2-17.
- (A) Pigeon peas, 12-12-16.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances, 19-2-17, 17-1-19.
- (B) Potash salts (except potassium nitrate) and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited, 19-2-17.
 Potassium bicarbonate, chlorate, Cyanide, perchlorate, prussiates, *see* Potash salts.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate, 22-6-17.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes, 7-6-16.
- (A) Poultry, 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Q

- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- R
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
 Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
 - (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet, 4-7-16.
 - Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
 - (A) Rice and rice flour, 21-3-19.
 - Rifles, *see* Firearms.
 - Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
 - (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages, 2-2-17, 7-2-19.
 Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts, 1-5-17.
 Seeds, *see* Lupin, Mustard.
 Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
 Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silk, raw, thrown and waste, 15-1-17, 21-3-19.
- (A) Silver coin, British, 12-4-18, 29-11-18.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap, 1-5-17, 10-5-17. *See also* Iron and steel manufactures, Appendix No. 2.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beat, 10-5-17, 14-3-19, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.

T

- (A) Tea other than green tea, (28-6-16), 19-2-17, 2-7-18, 14-2-19, 28-2-19.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France

- (A) Telegraphs and telephones, wireless, and instruments and material for wireless telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, including valves, 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17, 14-2-19.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

U

- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force, 5-16-18, 7-3-19.

V

- Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs.
- (A) Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds, 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-1-17, 10-5-17, 20-12-18.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels, 18-12-17.

W

- (B) Web equipment.

- (A) Whalebone, 1-5-17, Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins, 1-5-17.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.

- (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, 8-9-16, 18-10-17, (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof, 18-10-17.

Y

Yarns, *see* Wool.

- (A) Yeast, 8-9-16, 22-6-17, 28-2-19.

LIST C.

By Order of Council, dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace Lorraine; Luxembourg and the portions of *Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied* Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

List C comprises all Goods not included in List A or B, with the following exceptions :—

- (1) Printed matter ;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners ;
- (3) Goods contained in the export free list (*see* APPENDIX 2).

Application to the Export License Department for licenses to export List C goods is only required in respect of exports to European Russia as constituted before the War (except Russian Black Sea ports).

Exports to Poland must be consigned to the Inter-Allied Relief Administration, Dantzig, for account of the actual Polish consignee, and duplicate shipping documents must be forwarded in advance to the Relief Administration.

For exports of List C goods to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, (*see* APPENDIX IA).

Trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see, however, List D*) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea, *German Austria and the parts of Austria-Hungary occupied by the Allied forces, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Czecho-Slovakia, and the *Occupied Rhineland territory (including Luxembourg).

Goods despatched to Czecho-Slovakia *via* Hamburg should be consigned to the Commission Commerciale Tchecko-Slovaque at Hamburg for account of the actual consignee. Duplicate shipping documents should be forwarded by the exporter direct to the Commission.

Goods on List C (except foodstuffs), exported to the Occupied Rhine-land territory (including Luxembourg) *via* Holland, must be consigned to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, all goods on List D† are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.	Field-glasses.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.	Gases for war purposes.
Armour plates.	Guns and machine guns.
Armoured motor-cars.	Gun mountings.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.	Limbers, military wagons of all descriptions.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.	Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.	Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.	Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.	Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.	Range-finders and their component parts.
	Searchlights and their component parts.
	Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
	Materials for wireless telegraphs.
	Torpedos.
	Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.	Locomotives and rolling stock.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.	Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Liberian.
Beans, imported other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.	Rio.
Bird seed.	Bahia.
Blanc-mange powder.	Victorian.
Boot polish.	Custard powder.
Browning.	Dates.
Cake mixture.	Egg, liquid, preserved, not including frozen liquid egg.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Egg substitute and powder.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Egg yolk, dried.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.	Egg products, dried.
Chillies.	Floor polishes, furniture polishes and creams, and similar polishes containing wax.
Coffee, the following varieties :—	Ginger beer powder.
Pernambuco.	Gloy.
West African.	Health salts.
	Koffio.

† Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Leather, the following :—

All leather produced in and imported from British Dominions, possessions protectorates.
 East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough and dressed.
 Horse hide leather, all descriptions, rough, struck and dressed.
 Harness leather, dressed including bag and case hides, and enamelled and japanned hides.
 Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.
 Mineral tanned sole leather.
 Offal, *i.e.*, bellies, shoulders, heads and tails, rough, struck, and dressed.
 Rough and waxed splits and all upper leather produced from hides and kips.
 Sole bends of English tannage of 14 lbs. and upwards.
 Sole bends of 12 lbs. and upwards produced from buffalo hides.
 Lactol.

Lactogol.
 Lemonade powder.
 Lime juice cordial.
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
 Mapletons' nut food.
 Marmite.
 Metal polishes.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof
 Paisley flour.
 Paint, other than gold paint.
 Phenalgin.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Pudding powder.
 Puddings.
 Scammony resin.
 Soup powders.
 Strapping, leather, for breaches.
 Vanilla custard.
 Varnishes of all kinds.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF LIST C GOODS.

An Open General Licence has been issued allowing goods on Section C of the Prohibited List, including those shown in Appendix No. 1, but not including any goods contained in Section D, to be exported freely by freight from this country to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, on the following terms :—

Sweden.—Individual guarantees in respect of exports are not longer required, but the goods must be consigned either (1) to the appropriate Import Associations or (2) to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm, who will endorse the Bills of Lading (without any financial liability) on receipt of satisfactory guarantees from the consignee. In order that the method of consignment may be checked, an arrangement has been made whereby shippers are to forward the Customs Shipping Bills or Specifications (which ever are required under Customs regulations) to the Export Licence Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1 (in envelopes marked "Shipping Section") for approval. Should the exporter actually have received a guarantee against re-export in respect of the transaction, it should be forwarded with the Shipping Bill or Specification, and if the guarantee has previously been sent to this Department, the reference number of the relative papers should be furnished. The Shipping Bills or Specifications will be amended, if necessary, and returned to the shippers stamped "approved". Upon the production of approved Shipping Bills or Specifications, shipment will be allowed by H. M. Customs without any form of guarantee, subject to the usual Customs formalities. This procedure will not apply to any individual licences which have already been issued, or which may hereafter be issued in special cases.

Should exporters prefer, they may forward to this Department a duplicate of the usual advice sent to their shipping agents in lieu of a Shipping Bill or Specification. The advice will then be stamped and returned to them (or to their shipping agents if requested) for production to the Customs with the usual Shipping Bill or Specification. Documents addressed to the Shipping Branch of the Export Licence Department will be dealt with at once and will be despatched to exporters by return post.

Denmark.—The usual certificates from the Danish Associations must be produced to the Customs at the time of shipment, and in such cases the goods may be consigned direct to the consignee. Where goods covered by one certificate are to be shipped in instalments, special arrangements should be made with the Customs on shipment of the first instalment. Where the exporter is in a position to declare that the Association will not issue a certificate, the goods may be consigned to the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Copenhagen, for account of the actual consignee. The certificates need not be produced to the Customs in any case where individual licences have been or may be issued by the Export Licence Department in special cases.

Holland.—All goods may be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust for account of the sub-consignee without the prior production of an N.O.T. certificate, though exporters who actually hold certificates should hand them to the Customs at the time of shipment. The same procedure will apply to outstanding licences.

Switzerland.—All consignable goods (except foodstuffs), a list of which is issued as a special supplement to the "List of Export Prohibited Goods," should be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance, but the prior production of an S.S.S. certificate to the Customs will not be necessary, even in respect of licences already issued which may stipulate for the production of S.S.S. certificates. Any S.S.S. certificates actually in the possession of exporters should, however, be handed to the

Customs when the goods to which they relate are shipped. It is, however, still necessary for the actual consignee in Switzerland to obtain an S.S.S. certificate before the goods can be handed over by the Swiss Customs. It is important, therefore, that exporters should, immediately on receipt of an order from Switzerland, advise the Swiss purchaser to take the necessary steps to obtain the certificate from the S.S.S.

In cases where the S.S.S. have refused generally or specifically to accept consignment for any customer, an application for specific licence should be made to this Department. The fact that the S.S.S. have refused to accept consignment should be clearly mentioned on the application form.

Goods not consignable to the S.S.S. may be despatched direct to the purchaser.

Applications for licences for the above countries should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1) for all goods on Section A, B or D of the Prohibited List. Applications should also be made for the following goods on Section C :—

- (i) goods to be despatched by parcel post ;
- (ii) goods intended for the personal use of the recipient ;

Applications to export goods in reasonable quantities to private consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Finland will be considered without consignment to the usual Importing Associations or production of guarantees against re-export.

It must be understood that no goods can be despatched under this scheme except such as are for the personal use of the consignee and of his family.

- (iii) isolated trade transactions not exceeding £5 in value.

Exports by parcel post to neutral countries in Europe are allowed without consignment to the usual Importing Associations, or, in the case of Denmark, guarantees against re-export, provided the value of the parcel does not exceed £5. It should, however, be distinctly understood that this procedure is intended to apply to isolated transactions only, and that exporters cannot be allowed to despatch large numbers of parcels to the same consignee without consignment to the appropriate Import Association ; it will not, however, be necessary for certificates from those Associations to be produced.

In each case [except as regards (ii) and (iii) above, for which guarantees are usually waived] exporters should state whether the appropriate Importing Association is willing to accept consignment of the goods ; and if the Association has refused to accept consignment, generally or specifically, that fact should be stated.

Norway.—An open general license has been issued for all goods not on List A or B, whether exported by freight or parcel post, without restriction as to method of consignment.

APPENDIX No. 1B.

Consignment to Importing Associations, &c. (or, in the case of Denmark, Guarantees against Re-Export) are not required for the following Export Prohibited Goods :—

Drugs, &c., the following :—

Betanaphthol.
Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.

Dyes and dyestuffs.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.

Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List A or B (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories).
Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
Steel scrap.

FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuffs (including raw materials for the manufacture of foodstuffs) may now be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland without the intervention of official consignees. Licences for foodstuffs on Lists A and B will, therefore, where home supplies permit, be issued providing for consignment direct to the purchaser.

Foodstuffs on List C may be exported direct to the purchaser under the authority of an open general licence without application to the Export Licence Department.

The term "foodstuffs" should be regarded as including spices and beverages.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF FREE GOODS.

An open General Licence has been issued which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the Export Licence Department for export licences in respect of these goods :—

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.

Athletic goods.
Bicycles and accessories, including tyres actually fitted to bicycles.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.

Boot laces.
 Boot polishing pads.
 Brushes of all kinds.
 Buttons of all kinds.
 Caps (headgear).
 Cash registers.
 Celluloid wares.
 Cigar and cigarette holders.
 Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
 China.
 China clay.
 Clocks and watches, including clocks for time-checking.
 Coral.
 Corset laces.
 Cutlery; all forms.
 Dental burs.
 Dental filling materials.
 Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.
 Drugs, etc., the following :—

Acetyl salicylic acid.
 Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Agaric.
 Althaea root.
 Amido and substitutes.
 Amido-pyrin.
 Argentamin.
 Arsenical salts for medicinal use.
 Arsenobillon.
 Arsenous acid.
 Barium sulphate.
 Bromine.
 Butylchloral hydrate.
 Cacodylate.
 Camomile.
 Chromic acid.
 Diethylbarbituric acid.
 Digitalis.
 Duboisin sulphuric.
 Eucaine.
 Ferric compounds.
 Ferrum redactum.
 Fructus fœniculi.
 Henbane (folia hyoscyami).
 Hydrobromic acid.
 Ichthyol.
 Inula root.
 Kharsevan.
 Metol.
 Nitrate of silver.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phenacetin.
 Salicylic acid.
 Saltcake.
 Sodium arsenate.
 Sodium bromide.
 Sodium nitroprusside.
 Sodium salicylate.
 Veronal sodium.

Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.

Dyes, proprietary, the following :—

Dolly dyes.
 Diamond dyes.
 Drummer dyes.
 Maypole dyes.

Earthenware.
 Electrodes.

Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods including nickel silver goods, and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.

Fans and hand screens.

Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoid, marble and other stones, papier-mache, bone, horn, celluloid, casein, plaster, ebonite, vulcanite, and xylonite.

Fancy hand-bags for ladies' use.

Feathers, made up.

Films, *see* Cinematograph.

Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.

Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.

Flowers, artificial.

Flowers, fresh.

Fountain pens.

Fruit, fresh, the following :—

Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, and imported plums (South African).

Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured.

Gauge glasses.

Glassware.

Hair ornaments and combs.

Hair nets of silk or hair.

Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.

Hats of all kinds.

Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.

Ink, other than printers' ink.

Iris root (orris root).

Iron and steel, except high-speed steel, iron ore, pig iron, iron scrap and steel scrap.

*Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel (*i.e.*, goods made wholly or mainly of steel containing tungsten or molybdenum), arms and munitions and their components and accessories, and articles prohibited by name on List A or B. Under this definition free export is allowed of tinplates, terneplates, black plates, galvanized plates and sheets, &c.).

Jewellery, imitation.

Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.

Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and tulle, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace.

Laundry machinery.

Leather, morocco small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.

Ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery.

Lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.

Liqueurs.

Lithographic stones.

†Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).

Marble, raw and manufactured.

Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.

Medicinal herbs.

* "Iron and steel manufactures" does not cover manufactures containing more than 10 per cent. in weight of metals other than iron or steel.

† This heading covers machinery made of any material provided it does not contain more than 50 per cent. of a copper or brass.

Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, opium or opium alkaloids.
 Mineral waters, unsweetened.
 Mosaic ware.
 Musical instruments.
 Office furniture and stationery.
 Oils, essential.
 Opera glasses for use in theatres.
 Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
 Peel of citrous fruits of brine.
 Pen nibs.
 Perambulators, complete with tyres.
 Perfumery.
 Phonographs.
 Phonographic records.
 Photographic goods, but not chemicals therefor.
 Pianos.
 Plushes.
 Precious stones, real and imitation.
 Printing presses.
 Pumice stone.
 Rag books.
 Razors, safety, and blades.
 Ribbons, silk.
 Rubber erasers.
 Salt.
 Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
 Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.

Screw spanners for cycles.
 Sensitised paper and plates.
 Sewing machines for domestic use.
 Shurbs.
 Silk braid.
 Slates, writing and drawing.
 Slate pencils.
 Spectacles and eye glasses.
 Stamps, used.
 Steel, *see* Iron.
 Stones, bricks and tiles.
 Straw plaits and chip plaits.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
 Tobacco pipes.
 Toilet preparations and requisites, excluding soap.
 Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
 Trimmings of silk.
 Truffles, fresh or preserved.
 Turners' wares of wood.
 Type-setting and type-casting machinery, including type metal.
 Typewriters and spare parts.
 Umbrellas.
 Velvets of silk or silk mixture.
 Walking sticks.
 Wall papers.
 Whips.
 Wines of all kinds.
 Works of art.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

APPENDIX No. 4.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR EXPORT OF CARTRIDGES, CHARGES, ETC., DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, AND SPORTING RIFLES, TO CERTAIN DESTINATIONS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made, subject to the usual Customs formalities, without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
 French Possessions and Protectorates.
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Africa.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Köln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Köln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okovan, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Seiburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz., Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuweid, Neideibreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershohn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler Bagharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellnau Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Küiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Harardt), Niederlahnstein, Neider Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismahle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochem, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eachweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b Crefeld), Gaevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The territory comprised in German-Austria consists of the following provinces of Austria :—

Upper Austria.	Styria.	Tyrol (the northern or Innsbruck portion).
Lower Austria.	Carinthia.	
Salzburg.		Vorarlberg.

The principality of Liechtenstein, lying between Vorarlberg and Switzerland, is also included. The remaining Austrian provinces, south of those mentioned above, and portions of territory in the south and east of Hungary, are in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments.

To the provinces of German-Austria as defined above, and to the occupied territories in both Austria and Hungary, goods on prohibited List C (except such as may be on List D) and free goods may be exported without licence; goods on Lists A and B require export licences.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has

been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee, if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 3.

No. 5333.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 12th June 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Export Licence Department) announce that it has been found necessary to exclude from the terms of the notice which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th ultimo, the following commodities, viz:—

- Bacon, Ham and Lard of all kinds.
- Butter.
- Cheese.
- Cereals on List A of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on List A of prohibited exports.

Provisional approval should therefore be obtained before bringing any of these commodities to this country for transhipment.

Foodstuffs from European destinations are no longer excepted from the terms of the notice.

LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The following alterations should be made in the Consolidated List of Import Restrictions which was published on 5th June:—

To be added to Part II (articles which may not be imported without licence):—

- Electric hand lamps and torches.
- Motor spirit.
- Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete.
- Stereoscopes.
- Stones and slates, dressed.

To be deleted from Part II:

- "Silk," where first occurring.
- "Licenced freely on application," *after* "Lamps, blow."

Correction:—

The ration against "Hooks and eyes" should have appeared *against* "Hoists, Yale triplex electric" in the previous line.

No. 5372, dated Simla, the 17th July 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 7153 dated the 26th July 1918, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of skilled or unskilled labourers at the ports of entry in British Columbia has been renewed from the 9th June 1919 until further notice.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to all Local Governments and Administrations, and for information to the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments.

ORDERED also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 16th July 1919.

No. 618.—Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 10th July 1919.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July 1919.

No. E-34.—The services of Mr. J. A. Pilgrim, Tannin Expert to the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 30th May 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

The following, notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

The 1st May 1919.

No. 406.—It is hereby notified for general information that the under-mentioned officers will take rank in the articles, indicated against them, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

- (i) Superior officers of the Telegraph Department of 19 years' standing graded as Superintendents or with equivalent rank, in article 73.
- (ii) Superior officers of the Telegraph Department of 12 years' standing graded as Superintendents or with equivalent rank, in article 78.

2. It is further notified that the word "Telegraph" occurring in item (16) of the Home Department notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913, and the words "and Telegraph" occurring in paragraph 1 of the Home Department notification No. 143-C., dated the 9th November 1914, are deleted.

W. F. RICE,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th July 1919, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 26th July 1919.

No. 5377.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2251, dated the 16th August 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into or out of British India of all arms, ammunition, or military stores, as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1891, except in accordance with the provisions of that Act and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 26th July 1919.

No. 5375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 553-D., dated the 18th January 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the following entries :—

(A) Ammunition.

(A) Arms and their component parts.

No. 5507.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* dated the 19th June 1919, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

General Licences.

Since the last issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* the following general licences have been issued :—

Upper leather.

Fibre flax seed for sewing.

No. 5509.—The following Supplement to the Board of Trade list, dated the 13th June 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE.

EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,

Westminster, S.W.1.

Supplement to the LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS of the 13th June 1919.

LISTS "A" & "B."

Delete the following headings :—

- (B) Potash salts (except potassium nitrate) and mixtures containing such potash salts not otherwise prohibited.
- (A) Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.

Add the following headings :—

- (A) Onions, fresh.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh.
(Vegetables, fresh, except onions and tomatoes, now come under List "C".)

APPENDIX No. 1.

Add the following :—

Chocolate and milk, cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

APPENDIX No. 1A.

Denmark.—All restrictions on exports of List "C" goods to Denmark, whether by freight or by parcel post, have been removed.

Application for licences to export goods on List "A" or "B" should continue to be made to the Export Licence Department, but no certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export of all foodstuffs except those included in Section "A" or "B" of the List of Export Prohibited Goods to the following destinations :—

Unoccupied Germany, Finland, Esthonia, Poland, Lettland (Latvia), and Lithuania.

Import licences from the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Helsingfors need no longer be obtained in respect of foodstuffs exported to Finland. Goods exported to Poland must be consigned to the Relief Commission at Dantzig for account of the ultimate consignee. Trading with Lettland and Lithunia is at present limited to foodstuffs and goods on the "free" list.

Foodstuffs other than those on List "A" or "B" can now, therefore, be exported without application to the Export Licence Department to all destinations except Bolshevist Russia and unoccupied Hungary, without any other formalities than those required by the ordinary regulations of H. M. Customs and Excise.

No. 5578.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notifications in this department shall be cancelled :—

- (1) No. 6167-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended;
- (2) No. 6168-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended; and
- (3) No. 1223-D., dated the 8th December 1917, as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary* dated the 29th July 1919, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 29th July 1919.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 2509.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on the part played by India, including the Indian States, in the prosecution of the war, which appeared in the *London Gazette* dated the 28th July 1919, is published for general information :—

Dated Delhi, the 19th March 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES C. MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

IN continuation of my despatch dated 20th August 1918, I have the honour to submit the following brief review of the part played by India, including the Native States, in the prosecution of the war :—

INTRODUCTORY.

2. The strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of war was approximately 77,000 British and 159,000 Indian ranks, exclusive of 38,000 Volunteers and 35,000 Indian reservists. Judged by pre-war standards, these numbers are large; but, if the services rendered by India in the early stages of the war are to be assessed at their full value, it is important to emphasise that this force was in no sense a potential reserve to the armed forces of the British Empire. As the Government of India are aware, the primary functions of the pre-war Army in India were two-fold, namely, the maintenance of order within and on the borders of British India, and, secondly, the provision of a field army capable, should the necessity arise, of undertaking a campaign beyond the border for purposes of defence against external aggression. The Army in India was in no sense maintained for meeting external obligations of an Imperial character.

3. It is true that there have been many precedents for the employment of small contingents from India in support of Imperial interests in other parts of the world, but it has never been the policy to maintain troops in India in excess of those actually required for the protection of her own interests; and as the strength of the Army in India has hitherto been governed by these considerations alone, no appreciable contingent could be furnished for employment overseas without involving considerable risk. At the same time it was recognised that in the event of an emergency threatening the integrity of the Empire, the Government of India might be called upon to accept this risk with the object of adding to our strength at the decisive point: the Army was therefore organised and equipped, as far as was compatible with its main rôle, so as to be capable of affording ready co-operation in such direction as His Majesty's Government might indicate. Only a few days before the outbreak of war, the conclusion had been arrived at and communicated in a despatch to the Secretary of State that, provided conditions were normal in India and on her frontiers, the Army Council could usually rely on India to provide a force of two divisions and one cavalry brigade, and that, in circumstances of special urgency, it might be possible, though at some risk, to provide an additional division.

1914.

4. The outbreak of war occurred at an inconvenient juncture for purposes of mobilisation and the despatch of forces overseas. A large proportion of the British troops were located in summer quarters in the hills, in many cases at long distances from the railway; the Indian troops were largely on leave; and a large number of British officers were at home on furlough, 530 of whom were detained on the outbreak of war for employment under the War Office. Moreover, the incidence of the monsoon season was a severe handicap to Indian troops, the bulk of whom had never before crossed the ocean. In spite of these difficulties no time was lost in mobilising the required forces and requisitioning the necessary sea transport.

5. The first request for troops received from His Majesty's Government was for two infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade for garrison duty in Egypt and the Soudan. The 3rd and 7th Divisions and 9th Cavalry Brigade were accordingly mobilised and made ready for despatch overseas; but, in informing the Secretary of State of these arrangements, it was urged that the relegation of these troops to garrison duty would be keenly felt by the men themselves, and that it was most desirable from every point of view that India should be represented on the European front. The destination of the contingent was accordingly changed to Marseilles. At the same time a request was received for a complete cavalry division, and subsequently for a second cavalry division, instead of the one cavalry brigade originally asked for; these were at once placed under orders, and the first convoy transporting the contingent to France sailed from Bombay on the 25th August, *i.e.*, within three weeks of the declaration of war. The bulk of the force had disembarked at Marseilles before the end of September, and less than a month later were action in Flanders. The total strength of the original contingent despatched to France amounted approximately to 16,000 British and 28,500 Indian ranks.

6. A request was also received within the first few days of the war for the preparation of a mixed force, including six battalions, to deal with German East Africa, and for three additional battalions for the protection of Zanzibar and the Mombasa-Nairobi railway, the operation of the latter being controlled by the Colonial Office. The despatch of the former was somewhat delayed by shortage of shipping and the difficulty of providing naval escort,—(the German cruisers *Emden* and *Konigsberg* were at this period at large and the former had appeared off Madras on the night of the 22nd-23rd September)—but the force eventually arrived at Mombasa on the 31st October, and sailed for Tanga next day. One of the three battalions for British East Africa sailed on 19th August, and was in action at Tsavo on 6th September. With the arrival of the remaining two battalions the two forces were amalgamated under one command. The strength of these two contingents, which contained a large proportion of Imperial Service Troops, amounted approximately to 1,500 British and 10,250 Indian ranks.

7. In the meantime, the threatening attitude of Turkey had made it necessary to take steps for the protection of the Abadan pipe-line, and it was

decided to despatch a brigade of the 6th Division (which had been mobilised in anticipation of further demands) to demonstrate at the head of the Persian Gulf, without, however, taking hostile action. This brigade embarked on the 16th October, and arrived at Bahrein on the 23rd. With the declaration of war against Turkey a week later, the brigade was ordered to take Faô, and a second brigade was placed under orders to support it. The remainder of the 6th Division sailed for the Shatt-al-Arab on the 20th November. The strength of this advanced guard of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force amounted approximately to 4,500 British and 12,000 Indian ranks.

8. A further commitment was accepted by the Government of India in despatching to Egypt, at the request of His Majesty's Government, a force of six infantry brigades (including one composed of Imperial Service troops) and one Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade. While *en route* to Suez one of these infantry brigades took part in the action at Sheikh Saad on 10th November. These troops, numbering approximately 1,500 British and 27,250 Indian ranks, disembarked in Egypt during November and December. A small Indian contingent also co-operated with the Japanese in the attack on the German naval base at Tsing-tao in North China.

9. In addition to the organised forces despatched at France, East Africa, Mesopotamia and Egypt, 32 British Infantry battalions and 20 batteries of artillery, aggregating 35,500 British ranks, were sent independently to England to facilitate the expansion of the army at home, and were gradually replaced by 35 Territorial battalions and 29 Territorial field batteries. The small residue of the pre-war British regular garrison was concentrated in formations on the North-West Frontier, while the Territorial units underwent a course of intensive training. These latter fully proved their fighting value during the later stages of the war; but for the time being they had much to learn as regards warfare under the novel conditions of a country like India. Thus, by the close of 1914, India was maintaining four overseas forces amounting in the aggregate to over 100,000 men of all ranks, and had in addition exchanged 35,500 of her best British regular troops for an equivalent number of semi-trained Territorials with inferior armament and equipment. Moreover, the stock of rifles in India had been reduced to a very low figure by demands from the field and by the transfer to the War Office of a large number which were under manufacture in England. The number of mobile guns had similarly been reduced from 474 to 270, and necessitated the reorganization of batteries on a 4-gun basis.

10. This situation was rendered possible in a large measure by the absence of serious disorder on the frontiers. His late Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, which was reflected in the attitude of the frontier tribes generally. Sporadic attempts to stir up fanatical feeling were, however, reported towards the close of 1914 from the Tochi Valley and the Mohmand country (involving the employment of a part of the 2nd Division); some minor punitive operations were also rendered necessary on the North-East Frontier to deal with some long-standing unrest among the Kachins. In spite of the entry of Turkey into the war occasioning grave concern among the Muhammadans of India, the internal situation remained calm, and though a few isolated signs of unrest manifested themselves in different parts of the country, these were for the most part traceable to German influence and propaganda, and were promptly dealt with. Viewed as a whole, the general situation within and on the borders of India appeared to justify the risk which had been taken in depleting the country of so important a part of its armed strength and in introducing so large an untrained element into the British garrison.

11. As the Government of India are aware, the outbreak of war had been the signal for a remarkable and spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm throughout the country, accompanied by practical expressions of loyalty in the shape of offers of assistance of every kind. Ruling Chiefs placed their troops and treasure unreservedly at the disposal of the Government and a constant stream of gifts in money and kind flowed in from every section of the community. There was, in fact, a general rally of every grade of European and Indian society. The ladies of India found an outlet for their energies in the various associations which were formed for the relief of distress, the care of the sick and wounded, and the provision of comforts for the troops in the field. A number of Indian gentlemen came forward to offer their assistance in safeguarding the interests of the Indian soldier on

service by enquiring into petitions received from the field, attending to the needs of his family, and in various other ways; and a number of others offered their services in the task of explaining the issues of the war to the more ignorant classes, steadying public opinion, and combating hostile intrigue and propaganda. These and various other activities, in which much unobtrusive but valuable service was rendered by individual workers, continued to develop in scope, volume and effect throughout the whole period of the war.

1915.

12. In many respects 1915 was the most critical period of the war as far as India was concerned. The outstanding feature of the year was the growing importance of the campaign in Mesopotamia, involving a steadily increasing demand for men and material at a time when the armed forces of the country had been reduced to a dangerously low level. The year was, in fact, one of strenuous endeavour to comply with demands which constantly threatened to outpace the ability of the country to meet them. During the year contingents from India were engaged in France and Belgium, in Egypt, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in South and East Persia, in East Africa, in the Cameroons, in the Aden Hinterland, in Somaliland and on the North-West and North-East Frontiers of India, besides garrisons at several colonial stations. The mere enumeration of these theatres will convey some idea of the complex nature of the problem which confronted those responsible for the provision of the necessary men and material.

13. The rapid expansion of the British Army at home made it possible towards the close of the year to release the Indian Army Corps from France. The Corps had helped to tide over an anxious period and had fought at Festubert, Neuvechappelle, Loos and the Second Battle of Ypres; but now that British troops were available to take their place, it was felt that they could be used to better advantage under more congenial climatic conditions. Their employment in a theatre nearer India would, moreover, effect an appreciable saving in sea transport and generally ease the administrative difficulties inseparable from the maintenance of a force so far from its base of supply. The Corps accordingly embarked in November and December for Mesopotamia. The two cavalry divisions were, however, retained in France.

14. From the small beginnings narrated in paragraph 7, the 1915 campaign in Mesopotamia assumed a character of the greatest importance to India, since its reaction was felt all over Persia and, indeed, throughout the East. Moreover, it was in this direction that India, by reason of her geographical position, could contribute most effectually. It is outside the scope of this brief review to trace the sequence of events which led up to the gradual development of the operations; these are already well known to the Government of India. Suffice it to say that early in the year urgent representations from His Majesty's Government led to the increase of the force from one division to the strength of two divisions and one cavalry brigade; one infantry brigade was obtained from Egypt, but the remainder of these additional troops were provided from India, and had reached Basrah by the end of March. In the autumn, two more brigades were sent from India, and towards the close of the year the leading units of the Indian Army Corps from France began to arrive in the country. The provision of these additional formations from the depleted garrison of India was a matter of grave concern, and was only made possible by the promise of His Majesty's Government to send a number of British Garrison Battalions from home for second line duty in India. By the close of the year the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force had grown from the strength of a single division to over 50,000 fighting men.

15. It was soon apparent that the Expeditionary Force in German East Africa would continue to draw largely upon India for men and material. Some of the units which had suffered severely in the early stages of the campaign were withdrawn to India and replaced by fresh units, and four additional battalions were despatched during the year. But the chief burden imposed by the East African campaign at this period, and, indeed throughout the war, was the replacement of wastage rather than the provision of complete units; in certain cases demands were received for draft reinforcements amounting to over fifty per cent. of establishment before the unit had been three months in the country. The Government of India will

appreciate the difficulty with which such demands were met at a time when the recruiting organization was still undeveloped, and when France, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia were making constant and heavy calls on the trained manhood of the country.

16. No additional troops, other than draft reinforcements, were sent to Egypt during the year. The force was, in reduced by the transfer of six battalions to Gallipoli, and two brigades to Mesopotamia, one of which was also employed for a few months to reinforce the garrison at Aden. Three battalions were also sent independently from Egypt to France.

17. In minor theatres, the year brought several lesser commitments. In theatres outside the Indian sphere small contingents were employed in the Cameroons and Somaliland; within the Indian sphere, the incursion of a Turkish force into the Aden Protectorate involved the organization of a small force for the protection of the Fortress; and in the Gulf of Oman, minor operations were rendered necessary at Musqat, Jask, and Chahbar. Early in the year German agents began to shew great activity in Persia, and missions under leadership of Neidermeyer and Seiler were despatched from Berlin *via* Baghdad. To counteract the activities of these missions, which reached Persia in May, a cordon of troops was established, in conjunction with the Russians, in East Persia.

18. Throughout the year the situation on the North-West Frontier of India was somewhat unsettled as the result of hostile activities among the tribesmen, the Haji of Turangzai and the Hindustani Fanatics being particularly troublesome centres of intrigue. Operations became necessary in Baluchistan, the Tochi Valley, the Mohmand Border, Swat, Buner and the Black Mountain, on a scale which involved the employment of the whole of the 1st and part of the 2nd Divisions. Throughout the year, also, a coterie of disaffected Indians, acting as hostile agents and directing their operations from overseas, endeavoured with small success to sow disaffection among the troops and to create internal disorder. A disquieting feature was a wave of unrest in the Punjab; this, however, was firmly suppressed and has in no way tarnished the record of the Province as the most productive recruiting area in the country. Repeated efforts were made under German guidance to ship arms to India *via* Batavia and Siam, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the police, not only in India itself, but at Shanghai, Singapore and Bangkok. In this and many other connections relating to India's military activities, I have always been able to rely on the civil, naval, and military authorities at Singapore, and particularly on Major-General D. H. Ridout, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the Troops, for the most cordial co-operation and unceasing vigilance on our behalf. The mutiny at Singapore was an ugly incident which, though occurring outside India, had an unsettling effect. The year was thus one of anxiety both within and on the borders of India, more especially as the constant demand for reinforcements overseas reduced the proportion of internal security troops to what, according to pre-war standards, was dangerously below the safety level.

19. By the spring of 1915, the whole of the Territorial contingent from home had reached India; but the intervention of the hot weather makes training a slower process in India than elsewhere, and it was not till towards the close of the year that they could be regarded as in any sense a substitute for the troops they had replaced. Their steady improvement was, however, a reassuring element in the situation. The Army also received a valuable acquisition of strength in the shape of six Nepalese battalions—increased nine months later to ten—which the Nepal Durbar generously placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the period of the war. But the backbone of the Army in India at the period was the small contingent of British and Indian Regular troops, who, though precluded from sharing in the honours won by their comrades overseas, played a no less efficient and important part in the attainment of the common end by guarding the frontiers of India with a vigilance and devotion to duty which enabled the training of the Territorial units to proceed without interruption and the Indian Army to expand in a measure never before contemplated. It is due to these units that I should mention them by name, and I therefore append a list of those which were retained in India throughout the whole period of the war:—

British—

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.
M. Battery, R. H. A.

4th, 38th, 74th, 77th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 101st and 102nd Batteries,
R. F. A.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 British Mountain Batteries, R. G. A.
Nos. 51, 52, 60, 62, 64, 68, 73, 74, 75, 82, 94 and 101 Companies,
R. G. A.
2nd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).
2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry.
1st Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).
1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.
1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Indian—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
8th Cavalry.
17th Cavalry.
31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
35th Scinde Horse.
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
1st Battalion, 86th Carnatic Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

20. Meanwhile, it was fully appreciated that the war would be a long and tedious one. It is important to emphasise here that whereas the pre-war policy of His Majesty's Government required of India that she should be prepared merely for a hill campaign beyond her frontiers, the general policy of the Empire on the outbreak of war dictated a concentration of effort towards the strengthening of our position in Europe and the North Sea. The energies of India had therefore been directed towards this common object, expenditure on subsidiary projects being reduced to the lowest possible limits; hence, the decision of His Majesty's Government to develop the campaign in Mesopotamia far beyond the limits originally assigned to it presented a problem of great difficulty and involved a re-adjustment of the financial, commercial, manufacturing and military resources of India. It must be remembered also that at this period the resources of the United Kingdom were required almost exclusively to meet demands of the British forces in Europe, and the various Indian contingents enumerated in paragraph 12 were therefore dependent chiefly on India as their base of supply. The wide variety of climatic and other conditions under which these contingents were serving was in itself a source of extreme difficulty and taxed the resources of India to the utmost. In July 1915 the munition-making resources of the country were first co-ordinated by the Railway Board, which employed a special staff to supervise and develop the output. Much use was made in this way of the capacity of the railway workshops, in which considerable quantities of shell cases were manufactured, as well as a great variety of miscellaneous articles which could not be produced by the Ordnance and other Government factories.

1916.

21. Except in Mesopotamia, where the campaign continued to grow in scope and importance and called for a determined redoubling of effort, the year brought no outstanding developments as far as the Army in India was concerned. The Indian contingent in France, already reduced by the withdrawal of the Indian Army Corps at the end of 1915, was further reduced in June 1916 by the transfer of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade to Mesopotamia; but at the request of His Majesty's Government, India undertook two additional responsibilities in France with the object of conserving British manpower in that theatre, viz., the provision of a monthly draft of artillery drivers

and the raising of a large number of labour corps for work behind the line. These latter, aggregating some 28,000 men, were formed with great rapidity by Local Governments. They represented a wide variety of race, creed and language, including numbers from the remotest confines of India, such for example as Kukis, Manipuries, Khasis and Garos from the borders of Assam, Chins from the hills of Burma, and Santalis and aborigines from Chota Nagpur. The rapidity with which these men were enlisted and organized under specially selected officers who knew and understood them reflects the greatest credit on the Local Governments concerned. To provide reinforcements for Mesopotamia, the Indian contingent in Egypt was reduced to the strength of one cavalry and two infantry brigades, and the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign also set free the Indian units in that theatre for the same purpose. In East Africa no important developments occurred, but the rate of wastage continued to run high and was a constant source of anxiety.

22. Throughout the year, the chief responsibilities of India were centred in the Mesopotamian campaign. In addition to the 3rd (Lahore) and 7th (Meerut) Divisions, which reached Basrah early in the year, a reinforcement of five additional battalions was sent from India and three infantry brigades were mobilised in readiness to proceed if and when troops were received from England or Egypt to replace them. At the same time the 13th British Division in Egypt was placed under orders by the War Office to proceed to Mesopotamia. As the Government of India are aware, only a portion of these troops arrived in time to take part in the operations for the relief of Kut-el-Amrah. The loss of prestige associated with the failure of these operations was much less than might have been expected, a circumstance which can be attributed to the stubborn defence offered by the besieged garrison, and to the gallantry, self-sacrifice and endurance of the troops who had endeavoured to relieve them.

23. The fall of Kut was followed by a period of reorganisation preparatory to the resumption of operations by more deliberate methods. The force was reorganised into two Army Corps and a cavalry division, the latter being completed by the Meerut Cavalry Brigade, which sailed from France at the end of June. Immediate steps were taken to reconstitute the fourteen Indian battalions which had been lost in Kut; six of the were raised in Mesopotamia by means of drafts, and the remainder in India. Steps were also taken to relieve with fresh troops from India some of the units which had been continuously on service since the beginning of the war and which had suffered severely in the relief operations; three additional battalions were also sent from India for garrison duty on the Lines of Communication.

24. An important change also took place in the system under which the force was controlled and administered. It had been decided in February that the control of operations in Mesopotamia should be exercised by the War Office through the Commander-in-Chief in India, the chief provisions of this arrangement being:—

- (a) that the Commander-in-Chief would receive his instructions with regard to military operations from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff under the authority of the Secretary of State for War in exactly the same manner as Commanders-in-Chief in other theatres;
- (b) that India would remain the main base of the force which would continue to be administered by the Commander-in-Chief in India, such requirements of the force as India could not meet being supplied by the War Office from other parts of the Empire, subject to the general policy at the time being decided upon by the War Committee; and
- (c) that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief in India would correspond direct in regard to the requirements of the force in Mesopotamia, but all questions of principle or policy likely to affect the military or internal security of India or the political situation in Persia or the Gulf would continue to be referred by the Commander-in-Chief to His Excellency the Viceroy.

In July this control was extended also to the administration of the force *i.e.*, that India continued to be its main base of supply, but that the Com-

mander-in-Chief became responsible to the Army Council, instead of to the Government of India, for the provision of the necessary personnel, supplies and material.

25. In minor theatres within the Indian sphere, the chief event was the despatch of a mission to South Persia at the request of the then Persian Government with the object of restoring and maintaining order, and of creating the force known as the South Persia Rifles. In conjunction with the Russians a small force was also maintained throughout the year in East Persia, to frustrate the activities of hostile agents in the direction of Afghanistan and India. At Aden, no events of importance occurred, though the Turkish column remained in the vicinity of the fortress.

26. In spite of the Arab revolt and the fall of Kut, both of which events might have been expected to produce an unsettling effect on the border tribesmen, the situation on the North-West Frontier of India gave less anxiety than in the previous year. A small column from the 4th Division suppressed without difficulty some local disturbance in Baluchistan and it became necessary in October to institute a strict blockade against the Mohmand tribes whose uncompromising attitude continued to be a source of annoyance. Elsewhere the frontier remained quiet. Though there was some recrudescence of anarchy in Bengal the internal situation also showed a general improvement.

27. The sixteen garrison battalions which arrived from home during the year brought a valuable acquisition of strength to the Army in India, for not only did they set free sufficient Territorial and Indian battalions to add a much needed division to the Field Army, but they greatly facilitated the task of reinforcing British units overseas. The territorial battalions had by this time acquired a high standard of efficiency, and though there had as yet been no occasion to employ them in operations on the Indian frontier, the seven battalions which had been sent to Mesopotamia soon proved their quality.

28. Great strides were made in India during the year in the development and co-ordination of military effort. The rapid expansion of the force in Mesopotamia had emphasised the difficulty of maintaining a modern army in a tropical country, devoid of supplies, with undeveloped means of communication, and with no proper port of entry. The energies of the Railway Board which still controlled the manufacturing war industries, were concentrated on the betterment of these conditions; and before the end of the year the port of Basrah had grown from an undeveloped riverside into an efficient base; Basrah and Nasariyeh had been linked up by metre-gauge, and Qurnah and Amarah by narrow gauge, track; and 24 miles of light railway had been constructed close to the fighting front. The large bulk of the river craft sent to Mesopotamia during the year was provided by India, and the whole of the railway material and personnel.

29. In October, a very considerable expansion was effected in our recruiting arrangements, which henceforward were organised on a territorial, instead of a class, basis and from the beginning yielded good results. For the first two years of the war recruitment had been conducted on pre-war lines, through the agency of Recruiting Officers appointed for each class, irrespective of the civil administrative divisions. Non-combatants were obtained by the Branch or Department concerned, with the result that each was in competition with others, and varied terms were prescribed, even for men of the same class similarly employed. In October 1916 the entire control of recruitment for all services was vested in the Adjutant-General and radical changes were introduced without delay. Henceforward all recruitment was conducted on a strictly territorial basis; the local recruiting staff was organised; and recruitment of all classes, both combatant, and non-combatant, was brought into close relation. The result was immediate. The strength of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force alone had risen to over 120,000, at the close of the year, and that of the Army in India to 79,000 British and 177,500 Indian ranks. The permanent wastage in Mesopotamia at this period was 2,300 a month, and in India, 3,500 a month; and it was calculated that a total monthly increase to the army of 11,750 fighting men and 8,250 followers was necessary in order to meet our various commitments overseas. The enlistment of labourers on a large scale was also inaugurated in 1916, especially for France and Mesopotamia, and was extended to a number of classes which had hitherto never been tapped for military purposes.

1917.

30. During 1917, the chief events of the year were still centred in Mesopotamia; elsewhere no important developments occurred as far as Indian Expeditionary Forces were concerned. In France, the non-combatant strength of the Indian contingent was increased by over 200 per cent by the despatch of the 54 Labour Corps from India referred to in paragraph 21. Notwithstanding the strange surroundings into which they were suddenly transported and the trying climatic conditions to which they were subjected, these men rendered a good account of themselves and some of the corps especially distinguished themselves under fire during the German offensive the following year.

31. The strength of the contingent in Egypt was increased by four Indian battalions during the year, three of which were raised locally by the despatch of drafts; and, at the request of His Majesty's Government, nine Territorial battalions were also sent to Egypt. East Africa continued to make heavy demands for draft reinforcements in proportion to the number of units employed, but an important advance was made during the year towards the successful conclusion of the campaign. Three Imperial Service Battalions, which had been serving in the country continuously for three years, were withdrawn to India to rest and refit. In addition to drafts, one cavalry regiment, one battery of mountain guns and three battalions were sent as complete units during the year.

32. In Mesopotamia, the series of operations which culminated in the capture of Baghdad completely transformed the military situation, and produced political effects of far-reaching importance. India's share in the achievement of this important success consisted in the provision of over three-quarters of the force employed, over three-quarters of the rivercraft, and the whole of the railway material and personnel, without which the operations would have been impossible. Of the 86 battalions included in the force at the date of the capture of Baghdad, India had contributed 73, and all but 2 of the 43 squadrons of cavalry.

33. Before the end of the year, a further important contribution had been made. The disintegration of Russia had impaired the fighting efficiency of the Russian troops, and, in the absence of any co-operation from that quarter, it became necessary to provide some substantial reinforcement for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. Steps were accordingly taken to form two additional infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade. Certain of the technical units for these formations were obtained from home or by redistribution within the force, but the whole of the infantry and cavalry, and the personnel and horses for two brigades of field artillery were provided by India; in addition, one cavalry regiment and ten infantry battalions were sent to Mesopotamia as unallotted units. At the close of the year the force had reached its maximum strength of over 420,000, including followers.

34. Except on the North-West Frontier of India, no important events occurred in the minor theatres. An active defence was maintained at Aden throughout the year; and in South and East Persia several minor operations were undertaken against raiders, robber bands and gun-runners. In March the force at Bushire, which had hitherto been part of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, passed, under the orders of His Majesty's Government, to the direct control of the Government of India. On the North-West Frontier of India, important and successful operations were undertaken against the Mahsuds in Waziristan, lasting from March to August; these operations, have been dealt with separately in my despatch dated 20th December 1917, involved the employment of part of the 2nd and 16th Divisions, as well as the troops of the Derajat and Bannu Brigades. In July the Mohmands came to terms, and the blockade was raised. Elsewhere activity on the frontier was confined to dealing with trans-border raids. The internal situation remained calm throughout the year.

35. Meanwhile, important strides were made in the provision of facilities for rapid training and in the expansion of the army. Five garrison battalions were received from home during the year, and 55 new battalions were raised in India, besides a large number of technical and administrative units. The receipt during the spring of 159,000 rifles greatly facilitated the training of these new troops. Other notable features were the increasing and successful enrolment of labour, both skilled and unskilled; the enlistment of companies of ex-sepoys for garrison duty in India; the rapid expansion of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, the establishment of Followers'

Depôts; and the creation of Technical Training Schools, such, for example, as those for railway signallers, maring engine drivers, mechanical transport drivers, ice mechanics, clerks, etc., etc.

36. The experience of previous years led to some important developments, also, in the organization of our civil resources. The Indian Defence Force came into being early in the war year and by reason of its wider constitution was able to replace and extend the duties hitherto partially performed by the Volunteer Force. In particular, it took a more effective share in the prosecution of the war by undertaking certain garrison duties in India with the object of releasing regular troops for service overseas. The Munitions Board was created in March as a temporary department of the Government of India, taking over the war work of the Railway Board and the Department of Commerce and Industry. Its chief functions were the co-ordination of demands for articles not manufactured or produced in India; the application of the manufacturing resources of India to war purposes; the collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence; and the disposal of Government indents and priority applications. Controllers of Munitions were also appointed in each of the chief provincial centres of India and steps taken to establish similar agencies in the principal Native States. Another important development of the year was the creation of the Central Recruiting Board, a combined civil and military organisation at the Headquarters of Government whose principal functions consisted in the guidance and control of the Provincial Boards established simultaneously in each in each Province and Administration. The required monthly and yearly quota of recruits were allotted by this body to the various Provinces on the basis of martial population and the needs of the Army, and in each Province the organisation was extended to each civil district, so that the rate of recruitment and the degree of exploitation in every part of India could be kept under constant supervision.

1918.

37. In their effect on India, the German offensive in France and the Turco-German attempt to move eastward across the Caspian were the outstanding features of the closing year of the war. Broadly speaking, their effect was twofold. In the first place, due to the defection of Russia, the move eastward opened up the prospect of the war spreading in the direction of the Indian frontier and introducing complications with Afghanistan—a danger which necessitated a further searching examination of our military position and a careful stocktaking of our resources, in order to enable us to meet the menace at as great a distance as possible from our frontier. In the second place, it involved a further and larger demand for men than had hitherto been contemplated, for not only did it become necessary to increase the Armies in India and overseas, but the extreme urgency of concentrating British manpower on the Western Front threw upon India the additional obligation of replacing the British soldier wherever he could be spared. This involved a general reshuffling of Indian units and formations, and the shifting of the centre of gravity, with the course of events, from Mesopotamia to Palestine.

38. As part of the general scheme for conserving British manpower, the two Indian Cavalry Divisions in France were broken up as such early in the year and transferred to Egypt. The bulk of the Labour Corps having also left France during the year on expiration of their contract, the Indian contingent in that theatre at the signing of the armistice had been reduced to about 12,500 fighting men,—mainly artillery drivers,—and 6,500 followers. This, however, represents only a small fraction of the numbers which had been sent to France during the course of the war, viz., 151,430 of all ranks and categories, British and Indian, excluding 42,430 British ranks who were sent independently to England early in the war.

39. In addition to the eleven Indian Cavalry Regiments received from France (which included the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers), the Egyptian Expeditionary Force was increased by the 7th (Meerut) and 3rd (Lahore) Divisions from Mesopotamia during the first half of the year. In addition to these two complete divisions, 22 battalions (including two Imperial Service units) were sent from India; and these, together with the eleven Indian battalions already in the force and six others which were formed in Mesopotamia and sent to Egypt separately, were used to convert the 10th, 53rd, 60th and 75th British Divisions to Indian establishment. A number of ancillary units, including four Mountain Batteries, were also sent from India, and six

new Field Companies, Sappers and Miners, were raised locally from existing companies, the personnel so withdrawn being replaced by drafts from India. Administrative units also received proportionate reinforcements, especially in medical personnel and equipment. At the signing of the armistice, the Indian element in the force stood at nearly 103,000 fighting men and 15,000 followers. I do not need to remind the Government of India of the exploits of these troops, many of them young and untried, during the closing stages of the campaign; they have received full recognition in General Sir Edmund Allenby's despatch on the operations, and have been rewarded by an encouraging message of appreciation from His Majesty the King.

40. While the possibility of a Turkish attack in Mesopotamia grew less during the year, an additional responsibility was thrown on the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force by the conclusion of the armistice, in December 1917, between revolutionary Russia and the Central Powers. For some time past the defection of Russia had removed any serious obstacle from the path of German penetration towards the Caspian; but the conclusion of the armistice and the consequent withdrawal of the last remnants of the Russian Army would have left an open road, not only into Persia, but through Persia and Trans-Caspia towards Afghanistan and India, had not counter-measures been promptly taken. The maintenance of our troops on the Caspian necessitated road construction and the provision of mechanical transport on a large scale in North-West Persia, involving large demands on India for mechanical transport drivers and road-making personnel and equipment. The extension of the railway system towards Khanikin was also a serious drain on India's resources in railway material.

41. During the year, 15 new battalions were raised in Mesopotamia by withdrawing a company from each of 60 battalions already serving with the force, the latter being brought up to establishment again by drafts of young soldiers from India. Six of these new battalions were sent to Egypt, the remainder to India. Three companies of Sappers and Miners were raised in the same way and personnel sent from India to convert two British Mountain Batteries to an all-Indian basis. At the close of the campaign, the Indian personnel in Mesopotamia amounted to approximately 113,000 fighting men and 183,000 followers, the latter figure including 26 Labour and Porter Corps and a very large number of Railway and Inland Water Transport categories.

42. Another measure in connection with the release of British troops for service in France was the despatch of 12 Indian battalions from Mesopotamia to Salonika. These battalions left Basrah during September and October, and on arrival at Salonika were incorporated in the 22nd, 27th and 28th British Divisions, some of which were subsequently employed in the Caucasus and on the Black Sea Coast. They were to have been replaced in Mesopotamia by 12 newly raised battalions from India, but only two of the latter had left India when the armistice with Turkey was signed. Two Agricultural Labour Corps and the personnel of four Indian General Hospitals were also sent to Salonika from India during the closing stages of the war. The strength of the Indian contingent in that theatre on the signing of the armistice with Germany was approximately 15,000 fighting men and 3,000 followers.

43. Early in the year the situation in East Africa was such that General Vandevanter was able to release the greater part of his force; and with the exception of 4,500 men of all ranks (mostly railway personnel), the whole of the Indian contingent had been withdrawn to India when the armistice was concluded. The campaign had been a long and trying one, and disease had throughout taken a heavier toll than the enemy's bullets. Although the strength of the Indian contingent had never reached 15,000 and casualties in action had been comparatively few, over three times that number were sent from India during the course of the campaign.

44. The cessation of hostilities found the situation at Aden unchanged, no increase or decrease having taken place in the size of the force employed; but, to enforce the terms of the armistice on the Red Sea littoral, an additional battalion had to be obtained from Egypt, bringing the strength of the force to about 7,500 fighting men. It is inevitable that an inactive campaign of this nature, carried out under trying conditions of climate and terrain, should involve considerable hardship on the troops employed; these hardships have been cheerfully borne, and resulted in no loss of efficiency or morale.

45. The continued hostility of the Khans of the Bushire Hinterland, combined with an unprovoked attack by the Kashgais upon Sir P. Sykes' mission at Shiraz, made deliberate operations in that theatre inevitable. This additional commitment, coming at a time when troops were sorely needed in other theatres and involving the employment of over 20,000 fighting men and followers and the laying down of 50 miles of light railway, was a serious embarrassment. The operations were still in progress when the armistice was signed and will form the subject of a separate despatch.

46. The withdrawal of the Russians made it necessary early in the year to recast the whole of the arrangements in East Persia for frustrating the activities of hostile emissaries in the direction of Afghanistan and India. The cordon of troops was accordingly extended as far northward as Meshed, where a military mission under Major-General W. Malleon, C.B., C.I.E., had previously been established. Later, with the object of preventing interference in North-East Persia by the Soviet forces in Turkestan, it was reorganised as a Field Force and extended to the Trans-Caspian railway at Askabad, where it came into touch with the detachment from the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force located at Krasnovodsk. The troops provided from India for the East Persia Cordon amounted to about 4,000 fighting men, and included six squadrons of cavalry and 3½ battalions of infantry. These operations are still in progress and will be dealt with in my next despatch on minor operations.

47. On the North-West Frontier of India, important operations (which I have already described in my despatch dated 13th September 1918) were undertaken in February, March and April, against the Marri tribes, and involved the employment of troops from the 2nd, 4th and 16th Divisions; on the North-East Frontier, also unrest among the Kukis necessitated minor operations which are still in progress. Elsewhere the frontier remained quiet throughout the year. The internal situation also gave no cause for anxiety.

48. In September, His Majesty's Government asked for the services of a British battalion from India to join the Allied Expeditionary Force assembling at Vladivostok. The 1-9th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was selected for this duty and sailed the following month. This was the first unit of the Territorial Brigade which arrived in 1916 to go overseas. Of the units which formed the three Territorial Divisions sent to India in 1914-15, all but nine battalions and nine field batteries had served or were still serving in overseas theatres. These units had been among the first to volunteer for general service in August 1914, and I fully appreciate their regret that circumstances have found no wider outlet for their enthusiasm than is afforded by a long period of garrison duty in India. Nevertheless, this duty has been one of first rate importance. Coming to India only partially trained and wholly new to the customs and conditions of the East, these units applied themselves wholeheartedly to the task before them, and have proved themselves worthy representatives of the famous names they bear. Few opportunities of earning distinction have fallen to their lot, but the part they have played in the prosecution of the war is to be measured not merely by the record of their own achievements in India, but by the achievements of those regular units which they released for service overseas. This is the true measure of their service to the Empire. They will leave India with a reputation for soldierly qualities fully in accord with the highest traditions of the British Army: I append a list of these eighteen units:—

1091st, 1093rd, 1094th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1103rd, 1104th and 1107th Batteries, R. F. A.

1-4th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

2-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

1-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

2-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

1-5th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.

1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

1-10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

49. In India, the year was one of exceptional activity. A conference was held at Delhi towards the end of April to consider what measures should be taken in response to the Prime Minister's appeal for a rallying of India's resources to the assistance of the Empire. As a result of resolutions passed at this conference, the offer was made to raise and train an additional 500,000 combatants within a year. No time was lost in translating this offer from words to deeds, and it is safe to say that the figure would have been reached without difficulty, had not the armistice intervened and made further recruitment unnecessary. Princes, Local Governments and people co-operated wholeheartedly with Provincial Recruiting Boards in obtaining the required number of men, and the rate of recruitment rose rapidly throughout the year. The effect of local efforts was particularly conspicuous in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and United Provinces, which throughout the war have taken the lead in the provision of recruits. To stimulate the movement, a gratuity was granted to every man who completed the recruit's course, and, in addition, a war bonus, payable every six months, to every Indian officer and soldier. The monthly intake of combatant recruits rose from 16,000 in May to over 37,500 in September.

50. It would be impossible within the limits of this brief review to specify the various channels into which the military activities of the country were directed during the closing stages of the war; but I do not need to remind the Government of India that the enlistment of the men themselves was only one, and by no means the most complex, problem associated with so large an increase to the Indian Army. The housing, clothing, equipping, feeding, and training of these additional recruits each presented problems requiring most careful foresight and the closest attention to detail. It reflects great credit on the various departments concerned that the work was carried through without serious hitch or dislocation to the normal life of the country.

51. As regards the disposal of the 500,000 combatants, it was calculated that after providing for the normal draft requirements of the forces overseas and the replacement of wastage in India, the balance would provide for the raising of seven new divisions. At the request of the Army Council, however, it was decided to use them almost entirely for the replacement or dilution of British units in existing divisions overseas; and the only new Indian formations raised during the year were two mounted brigades and three infantry brigades, which were sanctioned in July as a temporary addition to the field army in India. The latter measure was taken in view of the altered strategical situation, as also was the complete mobilisation of the 1st and 4th Divisions, the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and the three Frontier Brigades in July. Steps were taken at the same time for a minute examination into the readiness of the Army in India to take the field; mobilisation procedure was overhauled; the condition of frontier roads improved; reserve stocks of foodstuffs accumulated; base supply establishments reorganised; and arsenals expanded. Steps were also taken in conjunction with Local Governments to register the available transport resources of the country.

52. In connection with the raising of new units, mention should be made of the formation of five battalions from the civil police of the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa,—a measure which proved an unqualified success and which was only made possible by the ready co-operation of the Local Governments concerned. Another new departure, undertaken with the concurrence of certain of the Ruling Chiefs, was the conversion of certain Imperial Service battalions into temporary regular units of the Indian Army; battalions were raised in this way in Patiala, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Dholpur, and Kolhapur. In all, 85½ new battalions of infantry were raised during the year.

53. Concurrently with the increase of the army, the operations of the Indian Munitions Board continued to expand in all directions, increasing the output of its factories, stimulating local manufacture, and conserving to the best advantage the small residue of imported stocks which remained available in India after three and a half years of war. During the year the average monthly output of the Army Clothing Factories rose to three times the normal yearly output before the war, and in one month reached its maximum figure of two million garments. Over a million and a half pairs of boots were supplied against Army demands in the 12 months preceding the armistice. The output of the ordnance factories also showed a steady increase. With the object of setting free the plant of Government factories to meet immediate

and specialised demands as they arose, the outside manufacture of war stores was encouraged as much as possible by instruction in methods of manufacture, and by the provision of raw material, patterns and specifications. The inauguration of extensive schemes of irrigation and agricultural development in Mesopotamia made heavy additional demands on India during the year; and the extension of the railway system in the same theatre continued to make serious inroads on available rolling stock and material. During the war, 1,855 miles of railway track, 229 locomotives and 5,989 vehicles have been sent out of the country. The programme of rivercraft construction allotted to India was completed before the armistice was signed, by which date 940 craft of various descriptions had been purchased, constructed or re-erected in India for service overseas, mostly in Mesopotamia. In this connection much assistance was rendered by the Indian Rivercraft Board, a voluntary organisation developed under the direction of the Railway Board, and which consisted of representatives of the principal engineering firms at Calcutta, with affiliated committees at Karachi, Bombay, and other ports. Improvements to the port of Basrah have continued uninterruptedly, and it has now been converted into a base capable of handling 180,000 tons of stores a month.

54. In the foregoing narrative I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the part played by India during the war, of the wide variety of obligations which were thrown upon her as the scope of the war developed, and of her endeavour to meet those obligations, often in circumstances of extreme difficulty. It may perhaps serve to illustrate her effort more graphically if I append a few figures showing the extent of her contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war; and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000. No department has been more closely connected with the war, or has rendered heartier co-operation, than the Railway Department. The great increase of military traffic produced by the war synchronised with a serious shortage of shipping, and this threw upon the Indian railways a volume of traffic, normally sea borne, which they were never designed to carry. Nevertheless, by the exercise of the utmost resource, foresight and initiative, serious dislocation to traffic has been successfully avoided, and even in circumstances of extreme difficulty railway administrations have freely surrendered personnel and material for service overseas. The resources of the Royal Indian Marine have similarly been taxed to the utmost. Not only has this service been responsible for the transportation overseas of nearly 950,000 men and 175,000 animals, but it has also been charged with a variety of other duties. Throughout the war, the work of the Royal Indian Marine has been accomplished with commendable efficiency and despatch.

55. In previous despatches I have expressed my gratitude, in the name of the Army in India, to the thousands of loyal and devoted workers who have contributed in various spheres of activity to the prosecution of the war; and now that the war has been brought to a successful conclusion, I cannot do more than reiterate that expression of my thanks. The various departments of the Government of India, the heads and members of Provincial Governments, the Ruling Chiefs, Railway Administrations, Chambers of Commerce, Port Trusts and Municipalities, the Mercantile Marine, the numerous associations for the relief of distress and the care of the sick and wounded,—work in which the ladies of India have played a leading part,—the great non-official and commercial communities, and a host of individual workers,—one and all have laboured with conspicuous devotion. Last and perhaps most important of all, I desire to express the great debt which the Empire owes to the troops themselves, British and Indian, combatant and non-combatant, who have contributed so largely, often with their lives, to the attainment of the common end. A list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice forms the subject of Appendix I of this despatch.

APPENDIX I.

Abul Lais Saadu'ddin Muhammad, Maulvi, Superintendent, Madrasa, Sylhet.

Ain-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Quetta.

Allum, Mr. F. W., C.B.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Nushki Extension Railway.

Allwright, Major S. R., Indian Ordnance Department.

Altham, Lieutenant-General Sir E. A., K.C.B., C.M.G., British Service, Quartermaster, General in India.

Atkins, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R., 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Azizuddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Kazi, I.S.O., Judicial Secretary, Dholpur State.

Badri Nath, Diwan, Secretary, Central Recruiting Board, Jammu and Kashmir.

Baily, Major, E. M., 1-4th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Baker, Captain (acting Major) H. N., 75th Carantic Infantry.

Balarampur, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., Maharaja of,—Taludkar, Gonda District, United Provinces.

Beardsell, Sir W. A., of Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co., Madras.

Beatty, Lieutenant H. P., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Bennett, Captain (acting Major) A.D., M.C., 19th Punjabis.

Bingham, Captain C. D'A., 109th Infantry.

Bingley, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., C.B., Indian Army, Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.

Boutflower, Major E. C., 1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Bray, Mr. D. de S., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

Browne, Major H. F. M., Burma Commission.

Bruce, Brigadier-General the Hon'ble C. G., C.B., M.V.O., Indian Army.

Buist, Captain C. N., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Burdon, Mr. E., Indian Civil Service, lately Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance Branch.

Burke, Major R. J. C., Political Department.

Butcher, Captain A. C. S., 1st Brecknockshire Battalion, The South Wales Borderers.

Cadell, Brigadier-General A., Indian Army.

Carr, Lieutenant (temporary Major) C. T., 2-4th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

Carr-Hall, Colonel R. E., C.I.E., Field Controller of Military Accounts.

Carter, the Hon'ble Mr. F. W., C.I.E., C.B.E., of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Casson, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Ambala Division.

Chaplin, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E., 8th Cavalry.

Clark, Mr. A. M., Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Clarke, Major F. A. H., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Clifford, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R., 22nd Punjabis.

Close, Mr. H. A., C.I.E., C.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Cooke, Mr. H. M. A., Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board.

Cowie, Major H. McC., Royal Engineers, Survey of India.

Cross, Captain F. G., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Crosthwaite, Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R., C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Darell, Captain R. D. E., 76th Punjabis, attached 49th Bengal.

Davies, Major A. L., Honorary Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Bombay.

Davidson, Major A., 1-4th Battalion, The Border Regiment.

Dawson, Lieutenant W. C., Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Dobell, Major-General Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service.

Dube, Major Ram Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Chief Minister, Indore State.

Dundas, Captain R. H., 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Dwyer, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P., M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.

- Ellis, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. C. S. B., 121st Pioneers.
 English, Mr. A. E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Burma.
 Fell Sir G. B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Adviser, Military Finance Branch.
 Fenton, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. O. V., Royal Engineers.
 Ferguson, Sister A. H. M., Australian Army Nursing Service.
 Finlay, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. E., D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Ford, Major G. N., 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Fraser, The Hon'ble Sir G., of Messrs. Best & Co., Madras.
 Fraser, Colonel H. A. D., Royal Engineers.
 French, The Hon'ble Mr. L., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Additional Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
 Gales, Sir R., K.T. Agent, North-Western Railway.
 Gall, Major L., M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Gall, Mr. R. L. B., Deputy Chairman, Central Employment and Labour Board.
 Green, Captain E. C., 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).
 Guinness, Major W. E., 4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
 Gwyer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. E., 10th Jats.
 Hadow, Mr. F. A., Secretary, Railway Board.
 Haigh, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) P. B., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Haksar, Lieutenant-Colonel Kailas Narain, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Member of the Majlis-i-Khas, Gwalior State.
 Halford-Watkins, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) J. F., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Hamidulla Khan, Nawabzada, Chief Secretary, Bhopal Durbar.
 Hammond, Mr. E. L. L., Indian Civil Service, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa. Provincial Recruiting Board.
 Hannay, Mr. H. A. M., Coal Manager, East Indian Railway.
 Harbord, Captain (temporary Major) L. B., M.C., 44th Merwara Infantry.
 Harvey, Major W. F., Indian Medical Service, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
 Hehir Major-General P., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.
 Hepper, Sir H. A. L., K.T., Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
 Hignell, Mr. S. R., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.
 Hind, Captain N. G., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
 Holderness, Captain W., 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
 Holland, Mr. R. E., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.
 Hope, Mr. A. J. R., Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department.
 Huddleston, Captain E. W., C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine, Principal Marine Transport Officer, Bombay and Karachi.
 Hudson, Lieutenant-General Sir H., K.C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army, Adjutant General in India.
 Hunter, Sir W. B., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
 Ironside, The Hon'ble Mr. W. A., of Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta.
 Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. F., D.S.O., 2-6th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
 Johnston, Major R., D.S.O., 4th Cavalry.
 Kent, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H., 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.
 Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-General Sir G. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., British Service, Chief of the General Staff.
 Kukday, Lieutenant-Colonel K. V., Indian Medical Service.
 Lane, Brigadier-General H. A., Indian Army.
 Lindsay, Mr. H. A. F., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
 Lumby, Captain A. F. R., 69th Punjabis.
 Lyle, Captain P., 1-6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.
 Mackenzie, Captain R. H. T., 1-10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
 Martin, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W. H., Machine Gun Corps.

- Maxwell, Brevet Colonel L. L., C.M.G., Indian Army.
 McDonald, Mr. A. Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 McKerrow, Major H. B., 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
 Meade, Captain M. E. M., 125th Napier's Rifles.
 Mitra, Mr. Bhupendra Nath, C.I.E., C.B.E., Controller of War Accounts.
 Moberly, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B.R., D.S.O., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Money, Brigadier-General E. D., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army.
 Moody, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. G., 13th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
 Moss, Captain T., 80th Punjabis.
 Moti Chand, The Hon'ble Raja, C.I.E., of Benares.
 Mountford, Mr. L. J., O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.
 Mullick, Dr. Sarat Kumar, M.S., M.D., C.B.E., of Calcutta.
 Murray, Mr. A. R., C.B.E., Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta.
 Murray, Major the Hon'ble R. G., 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
 Newnham, Mr. F. P., Chief Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
 Nizamat Jang Bahadur, Nawab, Political Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.
 Niven, Major D. S., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Norman, Brigadier-General C. L., D.S.O., M.V.O., A.D.C., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force).
 O'Donnell, Lieutenant-General Sir T. J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Army Medical Service, Director of Medical Services in India.
 O'Hara, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. H., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C., Royal Artillery.
 Pearson, Captain (acting Major) H. G. A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Peebles, Brigadier-General E. C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service.
 Phythian-Adams, Major E. G. P., 80th Carnatic Infantry, attached 156th Indian Infantry.
 Renny, Major-General S. M., C.I.E., British Service, Director General of Ordnance in India.
 Reynolds, Mr. L. W., C.I.E., M.C., Indian Civil Service, Resident, Jodhpur.
 Rice, The Hon'ble Mr. W. F., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
 Richardson, Major-General C. W. G., C.S.I., Indian Army.
 Rigg, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M., 92nd Punjabis, attached 70th Burma Rifles.
 Rivet-Carnac, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. S., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
 Roberts, Brigadier-General H. L., C.B., M.V.O., Indian Army.
 Ryan, Mr. T., C.I.E., Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.
 Sa, Maung Po, I.S.O., K.S.M., Retired Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, Meiktila Division, Burma.
 Sarbadhikari, Dr. Sures Prasad, C.I.E., of Calcutta.
 Scott, Major A. N. de V., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
 Scott, Major-General T. E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
 Sellers, Captain (temporary Major) W. L., 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.
 Sethna, Mr. Phiroze Kharshedji, O.B.E., of Bombay.
 Shaw, Captain N., 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
 Shea, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. G., D.S.O., 51st Sikhs, (Frontier Force).
 Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prashad, of Dumraon, Bihar and Orissa.
 Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga, Bihar and Orissa.
 Stagg, Captain (temporary Major) M., Royal Engineers.

Mathers, The Reverend J., O.B.E., Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Southern India.

Street, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. R., 2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Strover, Captain W. G., 5th Light Infantry.

Stuart, Major-General Sir R. C. O., K.C.S.I., British Service.

Thorne, Major and Commissary T., M.B.E., Indian Ordnance Department.

Thornhill, Captain (acting Major) C. M., D.S.O., M.C., 24th Punjabis.

Tomkins, Mr. E. W., Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

Tressider, Captain A. G., Indian Medical Service.

Trought, Captain T., 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Tucker, Major H. B. 98th Infantry.

Turner, Lieutenant C. W. A., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Tyndale-Biscoe, Major E. C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Vandyke Mr. F. R., Manager, Photo-Lithographic Office, Survey of India.

Vaughan, Brigadier-General R. E., C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters.

Villiers-Stuart, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P., D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S., Supernumerary List, Indian Army.

Wallace, Major G. S., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Webb, Mr. M. de P., C.I.E., C.B.E., Manager, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Karachi.

Whitehorn, Lieutenant R. D., M.B.E., Indian Defence Force, National Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association Army Work in India.

Whitworth, Major T. S., 72nd Punjabis.

Williams, Major-General Sir G., K.C.I.E., C.B., British Service, Director General of Military Works.

Wilson, Captain N. F. J., C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Wilson, Major, T. A. A., 4th Cavalry.

Winter, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Wolley-Dod, Brigadier-General O. C., C.B., D.S.O., British Service.

Young, Mr. G. M., Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.

Young, Mr. R. B., Senior Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association Army Work, Bombay.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918.

Aba Govind Sawant, Head Clerks, Karachi Engineering Division, Posts and Telegraph Department.

Abbay, Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. N., 27th Light Cavalry.

Abbott, Captain (acting Major) F. B., D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Abbott, Mrs., wife of Commander E. R. Abbott, Royal Indian Marine.

Abbott, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. H. Abbott, O.B.E., Jhansi.

Abdul Aziz, Assistant Carriage Examiner, Nushki Extension Railway.

Abdul Gafoor, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.

Abdul Ghaffur Pütt, Assistant, Military Works Branch, Army Headquarters.

Abdul Hakim Khan, Munshi, Zemindar, Kanauj.

Abdul Hamid, Sub-Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Abdul Majid, Mr., O.B.E., Officiating Assistant Director, Central Intelligence.

Abdul Wahid, Assistant Station Master, Nushki Extension Railway.

Abraham, Captain A. C., The Devonshire Regiment.

Abdul Hasan Zaidi, Sayid, Overseer Military Works Services, Bannu District.

Adams, Mr. G. F., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

Adams, Mrs., wife of Mr. E. Adams, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Mint, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Adamson, Colonel H. M., C.B., M.B., Army Medical Service.

Addis, Mr., F. H., O.B.E., V.D., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Adhakari, Pandurang Bhikoba, Mistri, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.